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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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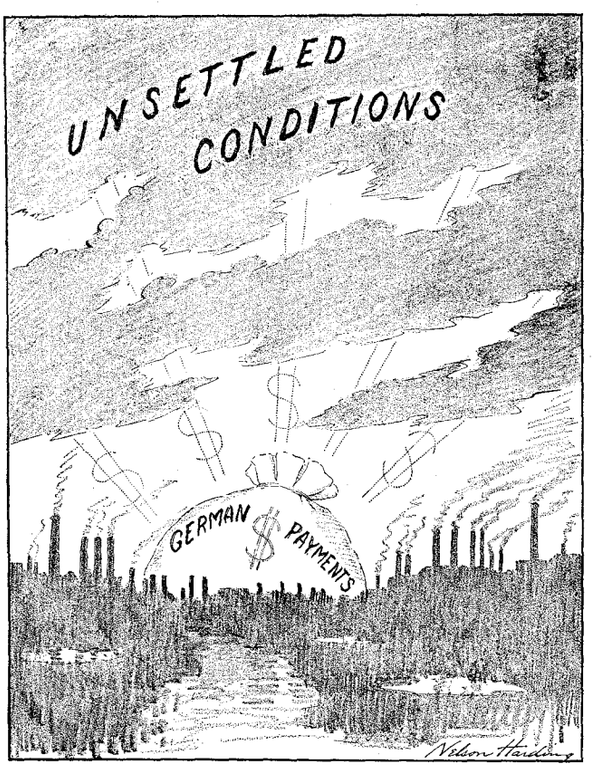
GERMANY'S SURRENDER TO START WORLD-RECOVERY

THE START OF REAL WORLD-RECOVERY is seen by many in Germany's eleventh-hour acceptance of the terms imposed by the Allied Reparations Commission—unless Germany defaults on her agreement. By this submission—delayed until the shadow of French invasion lay black across the Ruhr valley—"a tremendous menace is lifted from the world," declares the New York *Herald*, which bids the nations rejoice "at the new prospect of peace, tranquillity, and stability." A Paris dispatch quotes Thomas W. Lamont, an American banker who during the Treaty negotiations was financial adviser to the United States Government, as saying that German acceptance of the reparation program means "salvation for Germany and a new era for the rest of Europe." A Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail* reports that "President Harding and Secretaries Hughes and Hoover expect a prompt response of business in this country and throughout the world, with more favorable industrial conditions." And the New York *Daily News* admonishes us that "this is an excellent time for the people of the United States of America to stop worrying and go back to work."



LOOKS LIKE SETTLED WEATHER.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

But the Springfield *Republican*, reminding us that even this much-desired event does not usher in the millennium, remarks: "If Germany does its best, and if the Allies are wise and prudent, the outcome may be as satisfactory as a war-impoverished world can hope for; but it would be unwise to ignore the fact that at best the strain will be long and dangerous, and that the future may bring such disappointment at the smallness of the sums received as will tempt extremists to provoke new crises." "The acceptance of the ultimatum is the most important event since the signing of the armistice," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. But "unless the Allies act upon the presumption that the question is settled, unless they abandon the invasion of the Ruhr, and carry out the terms of the Treaty in relation to the plebiscite in Silesia, doing justice as they demand justice, the great results we expect from this settlement will come hesitatingly if they come at all." The effect will be "both psychological and real," predicts Secretary Hoover's Washington *Herald*, which goes on to say:

"The heads of governments who have devoted most of their time for two and a half years to treaty-making and treaty-settlements can now turn to other matters which all largely hinged upon this one problem of reparations. The millennium has not come; troubles are not all past; the Poles are still Poles; Russia is still Russia; and Italy, Greece, France, and Great Britain do not yet all see eye to eye. But the chief apple of discord is out of the immediate problem. Its ugly face is not in the foreground obscuring all the rest of the picture. It will be easier now to see the rest.

"Most important has been the part of the United States. Resuming its place in the councils so successfully, this Government has resumed its preponderating influence.

"The situation is now much like that of a great industrial project, which has at last reached the stage of production. The world's remaining problems are largely condensed in the same word—production."

In the Washington *Post*, another paper which is reported to be very close to the Administration, we read:

"Germany's decision to comply with the London terms rather than suffer occupation of the Ruhr region is proof of a return to common sense at Berlin, and is also an encouraging sign of the early resumption of commercial and industrial activity by all European nations.

"Only by individual and collective energy in production can the nations recuperate. The crater which formerly contained material wealth must be filled to the brim. The workers must be permitted to go to work. Germany is a stupendous producer of wealth. The terms fixt at London, while they may seem severe, can be easily discharged by Germany, once she recovers her stride in production. The mere effort to pay off the debt will increase her ability to do so, and the Allies, seeing good faith in the attempt, will aid in the performance. It is not the wish of the Allied nations that Germany should be in the doldrums, for they themselves can not make quick recovery unless Germany returns to work and makes substantial payments on account.

"The acceptance of the ultimatum should have an immediate and beneficial effect upon the general peace. With every day

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of genuine effort to comply with the reparation terms the tendency of the governments to reach amicable agreements would increase, and soon the good results of productive energy would be so pronounced that no nation would tolerate the idea of war.

"The early restoration of good relations between the Allies and Germany, based upon an agreement concerning reparations, should clear the ground for the builders who aspire to erect an everlasting structure of peace."

"The settlement of the amount of the indemnity and the manner in which it is to be paid will have a wholesome influence upon the business of the world, and it will bring normal conditions to Germany itself," thinks the Philadelphia *Record;* and in the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* we read:

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FAST STANDS AND SURE THE WATCH — THE WATCH ON THE RHINE.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

"With lack of German sincerity the Allies have developed fairly effective ways of dealing. There remains the greater problem of dealing with their own sincerity. If the burden placed on Germany is beyond its ability to meet this side of insolvency, unconditional acceptance of that burden is worth no more than the unconditional acceptance of the Treaty two years before. Time, circumstance, and the obstinate laws of production and profit will write their own qualifying codicil to the testament, and a whole wilderness of unconditional ratifications will not avail against it.

"The real value of the Reichstag surrender remains to be demonstrated. It is tied up with the payment in instalments through a period of years of a benumbing sum, $33,750,000,000—and with the possibility of skimming that much cream from German production and dumping it into the principal creditor countries without giving them a critical case of industrial colic. With her national till drained of gold, Germany can pay only in products. A funding of the debt in bonds would defer the dumping but not avoid it. Within the lifetime of the present generation Germany must liquidate principal and interest by a surplus of exports over imports. With every creditor nation taking steps to protect its industry against German competition and determined itself to maintain an export surplus, the problem of how the enormous indemnity is to be paid and absorbed remains for the present unsolved. Foch's health permitting, and Germany's common sense remaining in power at Berlin, the Reichstag's new undertaking will be fulfilled provided fulfilment is possible. That remains to be demonstrated. Berlin's surrender has not done it."

When the Reichstag on May 10 decided by a vote of 221 to 175 to accept the reparation terms imposed by the Allies, remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, Germany "completed the surrender which was begun in the Forest of Senlis, November, 1918." The terms, which Germany accepts "without reserve or condition," are thus summarized in the dispatches:

"Payment by June 1 of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks due on May 1; trial of German officers and soldiers accused of crimes during the war; complete disarmament of the military, naval, and aerial arms of Germany's service, and ultimate payment of $33,750,000,000 in reparations. The reparation obligation would be paid in instalments of approximately $485,000,000 per year, in addition to 25 per cent. of the value of Germany's exports. In recognition of the total debt Germany shall issue bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, which shall be issued from time to time, some by July 1, some in November, and others as the Reparations Commission directs."

The New York *Evening Mail* reminds us that the total amount Germany pays to the Allied nations is to be divided, according to the agreement reached last year at the Spa Conference, as follows:

France (52%)	$17,550,000,000
British Empire (22%)	7,425,000,000
Belgium (8%)	2,700,000,000
Italy (10%)	3,375,000,000
Japan (¾%)	253,125,000
Portugal (¾%)	253,125,000
Serbia, Roumania, Greece (6½%)	2,193,750,000

Reparation is not the only issue, remarks the Detroit *Journal*, which goes on to say:

"As the text of the ultimatum reveals Germany has not carried out the provisions of the Versailles Treaty in respect to disbanding the German army. She has not made good on her agreements in regard to the German navy. She has not complied with the conditions which have to do with the German aerial forces. She has not tried and punished the war-criminals as she promised to do.

"The Allies are dealing not simply with a rich debtor crying poverty, but also with a country which, after signing a treaty, has proceeded forthwith to break it. The German army still exists, strong and formidable tho camouflaged under another name. It is so powerful that it put down the most recent outbreak of imported Bolshevism in less than a week. That the manufacture of armament still continues was made manifest not many months ago by the discovery of German military equipment contracts in South America. Three great manufacturing plants are turning out aerial apparatus as fast as all the plants of France and Britain. No traveler comes away from Germany without the conviction that the nation is in position to make war and carry it on with only slightly less vigor than it did from 1914 to 1918.

"The Allies are determined that reparations shall be made. But they are far more determined that the Prussian military ambitions shall not be revived and that the peace arrangements entered into after the armistice shall be permanent arrangements."

Disarmament, as another paper remarks, may in the end prove the more important part, "for there is little use in paying France a large sum of money if France has to use it in building up an army against the possibility of another invasion by a people that very greatly outnumbers her own."

In his speech to the Reichstag urging acceptance of the terms the new Chancellor, Dr. Julius Wirth, said in part:

"Acceptance means that we declare our readiness to bear in voluntary labor the heavy financial burdens demanded year by year. Refusal would, however, mean surrendering the basis of our entire industrial activities, and, as a consequence, dismemberment of our economic body, already so greatly weakened, and the shackling of our entire industrial life.

"But the effects might be even more terrible for our political existence and our realm.

"For these reasons the Government accepts the ultimatum. We know that acceptance, by reason of the place Germany will occupy in the economy of the world, will entail the gravest consequences. The responsibility for this falls on the Allies.

"But there is one point concerning which there must be no

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obscurity. It would be useless to say 'yes' without the resolution to do our utmost to meet the obligations imposed upon us. By acceptance we believe we will remove the imminent threats of occupation of the Ruhr. The fear often exprest that occupation will take place in any case whether we sign or not, is not supported by any passage in the ultimatum.

"There is no need for me to show why, in taking the decision, we ought to turn our eyes to Upper Silesia. In that respect we have firm confidence in the results of the plebiscite.

"The Treaty, which casts a heavy burden upon us, entails for the Allied Governments sacred duties, as the British Premier himself expressly acknowledged recently."

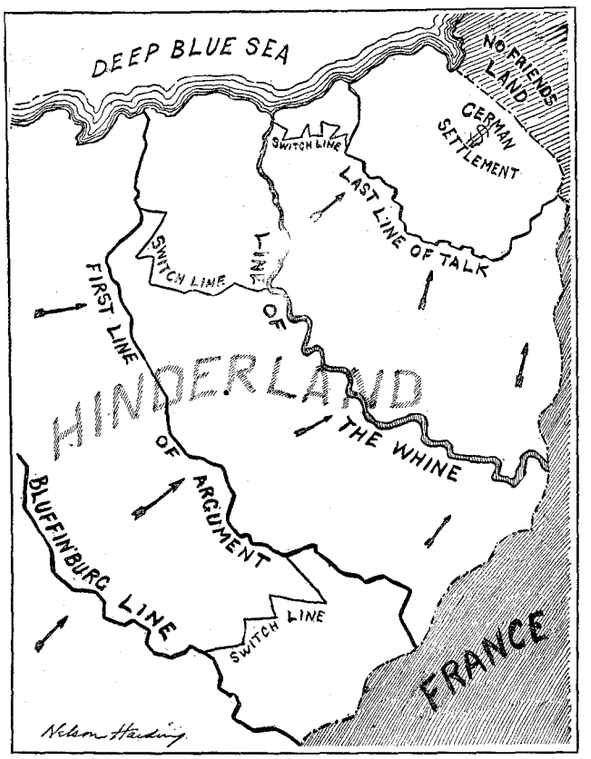
The result certainly justifies France's threat of force, notes the New York *Times*, which is convinced that "nothing but a sword brandished over Germany's head could make her leave off shilly-shallying about reparations and come forward to keep the pledge which she gave when she signed the Versailles Treaty." But a word of admonition is added by the New York *World*, in which we read:

"France must be given full credit for Germany's unqualified acceptance of the Allies' ultimatum. If Germany had not been convinced that France was determined to occupy the Ruhr on any further delay or quibbling on the part of Germany, there is no question that delay and quibbling would have continued.

"If, having used the Ruhr threat as a legitimate means to gain her reparational ends, France now dismisses the Ruhr from her mind, she will receive the general admiration to which her clear-sighted and courageous statesmanship entitles her. She will also deserve the apologies of those who have insisted that instead of the Ruhr being a means to the end of reparations, reparations were a means to the end of a permanent seizure of the Ruhr, and a dismemberment of Germany.

"Upon the next step of France will depend whether she justifies the faith of her friends or gives deeper color to the fears of doubters."

Government economists in Washington, a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* reports, "appear to be convinced of Germany's ability to meet the obligations imposed"; and a Paris dispatch quotes Roland W. Boyden, American "observer" on the Reparations Commission, as saying: "Germany and the whole world ought to realize the moderation and profound sense of justice which guided the Commission in its recent decisions, and I am sure that this result ought to be satisfactory—possibly for every one involved." The Allies "do not ask the impossible," declares the Newark *News*, but "they do require that Germany shall do its utmost to make amends for the terrible wrong she inflicted upon the world." "If they undertake in all good faith to keep their covenant and meet their obligations, the Germans will find the going easier, perhaps, than they think," remarks the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*. In the opinion of the Kansas City *Journal* "there is not the remotest reason for doubting that, unscathed, uninvaded, with hardly a shell in German soil, with her industries unimpaired save through delimitation of territory, Germany can and will pay the sum fixt." "If Germany meets the terms in good faith its economic recovery is assured," declares the Richmond *Times-Dispatch;* and in the Los Angeles *Times* we read:



PEACE MAP OF THE GREAT GERMAN INVASION.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

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THE WARNING!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

"The reparation burden imposed on Germany is not excessive. It figures a per-capita tax for the annual payments of about twelve dollars, about half the per capita that we of California pay annually for our State government. France's share of the annual German indemnity will not be sufficient to pay one-half the interest on the French war loans. The per-capita cost of the war to the French people, after receiving the indemnity, is greater than that of the German people including the indemnity. For the winner of a war to be assessed with a higher per-capita tax than the loser is certainly not to inflict an undue hardship on the country that started the fight and lost. There has been a great deal said and written in this country about the determination of France to ruin Germany economically and industrially, through the demand of excessive reparations. A close inspection discloses the hidden hand of the German propagandist. After getting her indemnities, France will still carry the highest per-capita burden from the war of any of the countries engaged."

Not only can the Germans pay, avers the Minneapolis *Tribune*, but "they are in better position to proceed with the work of the rehabilitation of industry than their European rivals." The Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* remarks that if they live up to their promises in the matter of reparation the German people will the sooner emerge from the worst of their troubles"; and it adds: "A refractory Germany, either actively or passively resisting, may take satisfaction in prolonging the woes of civilization, but the penalty it will pay will approximate national extinction."

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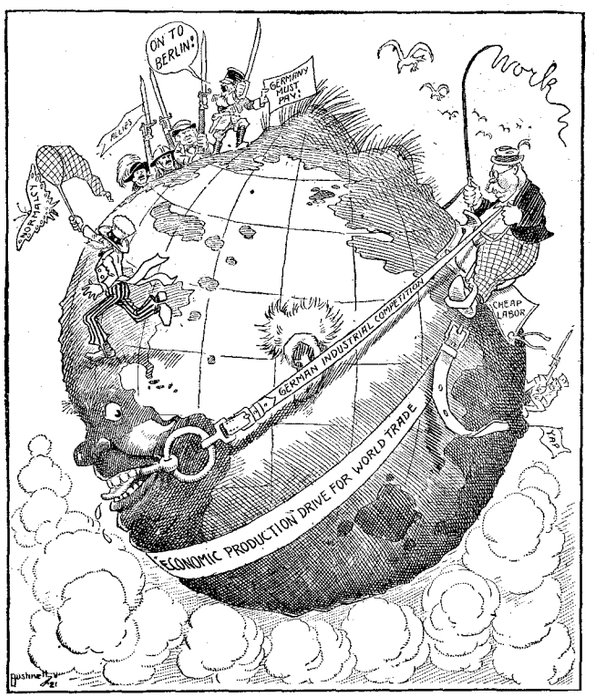
HOW GERMANY IS "WINNING THE PEACE"

"SANTIAGO, CHILE, MAY 6—German merchandise which arrived at Valparaiso by the German steamer *Muria* on May 1 has reached Santiago and is selling 25 per cent. cheaper than similar American commodities. The merchandise includes textiles, dyes, electrical material, machinery, crockery, and toys."

News items like this one quoted by the Springfield *Union* are frequently found in the newspapers these days and help to explain why the editors are seriously considering Mr. Schwab's remark that "Germany may win the peace" and why industrial stocks fell on the New York Exchange when Germany agreed to pay the Allies' reparations bill. Germany, say such authorities as Charles M. Schwab and Herbert Hoover, has "gone back to work" and is in a position to undersell all her competitors in the world's markets. The Tacoma *News-Tribune* calls our attention to the significant increase of German imports into the United States. For 1920 they amounted to $88,838,230, as against $10,608,141 in 1919; in 1912 they amounted to $186,042,352. "A glance at these figures will show how fast Germany is coming back." German shipping is coming back, too, the New York *Herald* notes. It cites figures showing that the shipping business of Hamburg will, at the present rate, reach its 1913 volume in two years. And there has been much worry in amusement circles over German competition in the motion-picture business. During the tariff hearings it was stated by Paul N. Turner, counsel for the Actors' Equity Association, that "there are between 120 and 150 German films in the United States, all made at a cost of from 5 per cent. to 12 per cent. of what it would cost to make them in this country." By "subsidizing production," Secretary Hoover told the House Ways and Means Committee, Germany is turning out a great quantity of goods for export. This subsidizing is carried on in various ways, partly through the purchase of supplies by the Government and their sale below cost and also by the Government's paying a large share of transportation costs. According to Mr. Hoover, German steel and other products are being offered at a price no other country can meet. For instance, Germany has driven the optical-glass industry out of business in this country. The German purpose at present, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* sums up Mr. Hoover's views in a Washington dispatch, "is to coin desperate labor into good solid money." As we read:

"The latest statistics of wages show that operatives in the textile trades are getting from 2 to 4 marks an hour (3½ to 7 cents) on time work, and slightly more than this on piece-work. In certain sections these wages are enough to live on. In others they are below the life-line. So it must be that there exists what may fairly be called a hunger wage in the greater part of Germany, and with this the American manufacturer can not compete.

"Mr. Hoover says that the weak point in the whole German industrial situation is the fact that the manfacturing situation will crack and go to pieces. If the government aid in the matter of transportation should be withdrawn the backbone of competition with foreign production would break."



FUTURE WORLD-TRADE SITUATION—AS "VIEWED WITH ALARM" BY SCHWAB, THE STEEL KING.

—Bushnell for the *Central Press Association*.

But Mr. Schwab, in his speech before the New York State Chamber of Commerce, laid emphasis, not on what the German Government is doing for German business, but on the fact that Germany's "working-people are economizing, sacrificing, and throwing themselves into real production." And this thought came to Mr. Schwab, he says, "with something of a shock":

"Is it possible that after having won the war, we of the Allied nations, with everything in our hands, will allow Germany to win the peace through the efforts of her labor?

"Will it be possible that the pressure of adversity will have taught the Germans such a lesson in the need of thrift and hard effort that they will have gained the permanent benefit from the war, while labor in the Allied countries would have reposed in its ease and security and let go the most brilliant opportunity in all history?

"Germany can to-day put a ton of steel in England at a price $20 a ton cheaper than what it costs England to make it. Germany is to-day selling pneumatic tools in Detroit where formerly we made such machinery and shipped it to Germany to sell there cheaper than she could make it.

"The difference is solely a matter of labor costs."

The primary reason for Germany's "winning the peace," says the Boston *News Bureau*, "is the diligence and cheapness—not so much in money as in efficiency—of her labor." Moreover, says this Boston daily—

"The United States has a productive mechanism greatly expanded in capacity by war stimulus. Its surplus for export is greater than ever before. War made us a temporary gift of many export markets. But henceforth such market prizes must be earned. Already many neutral markets are turning away from us. Partly it is because of the premium on our dollar; much more, at bottom, it is due to our relatively high labor cost."

Similarly the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* advises:

"Honest wages for honest labor is the one thing that is needed now, and until labor consents to revise its scales in keeping with declining costs, or to produce 100 cents in value for every dollar it receives in high wages, it will be contributing to a German victory in peace, thereby robbing America of the victory its soldiers won in war."

But "the trouble is not all with labor," replies the Raleigh *News and Observer*. "It is not good American doctrine," agrees the New York *Globe*, "that we must lower our standards of living in order to compete with countries where a lower standard happens to prevail." Rather, suggests the Omaha *Bee*, with a number of Republican papers—East and West, "the alternative to the reduced pay is a protective tariff." Germany may "outwork us," for a while, but it does not seem to the Fresno *Republican* that a German "menace" will last long. Germany can mobilize itself for intensive production only by an emotional spurt which may be kept up until Germany is on a level with other countries again; "in other words, as soon as republican Germany has caught up she will cease to be dangerously competitive."

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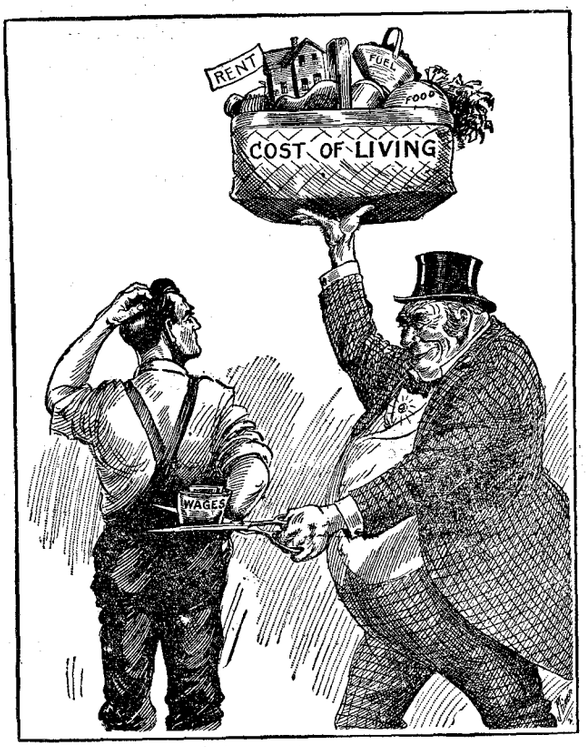

THE WAGE-CUTTER IN ACTION.
—Baer in *Labor* (Washington).

HE'LL GET HOMESICK BY SUPPER-TIME!
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

OPPOSITE EXPLANATIONS OF WAGE REDUCTIONS.

LABOR BETWEEN THE MILLSTONES

"THE MILLS OF READJUSTMENT are grinding," observes one editor who notes the nation-wide movement for lower wages along with the downward swing of prices. To most daily newspapers, and in particular to those which are closest to the business interests, this seems but the inevitable and inexorable working out of a natural law. But spokesmen for people whose wages are being cut can not look upon it in any such impersonal way. "Don't put American manhood and womanhood to too severe a test," says Samuel Gompers to price-cutting employers; "the workers will not tolerate any movement which undertakes to drive them back." A labor weekly pays its respects to "these buccaneers, booted and spurred," who "are to-day violating law" and "smashing wage agreements." To a Socialist editor who believes in the "class struggle" between capital and labor, reports of wage reductions and lay offs and strikes read like bulletins from the trenches. "Attacks and counter-attacks are made," says the New York *Call*, "and much of it consists of poison gas filtering through the columns of the daily press." *The Call* gathers up some of the most significant bits of news from the industrial battle-front where 3,000,000 workers are involved in the more recent developments of "the violent readjustment" now going on. We read that "the Steel Trust reduces wages affecting 100,000 steel-workers directly and 300,000 indirectly; negotiations continue, to depress wages of 2,000,000 railroad-workers 25 per cent. by the end of this month; building mechanics, 100,000 in number, are on strike or locked out in Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, and many other cities, resisting wage cuts of 15 per cent. to 25 per cent."; the clothing industry, "just recovered from a lockout of 60,000 in the New York market," faces "wage reductions of from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. in Chicago and 12 per cent. in Cleveland"; "printing industry affected by a strike of 50,000 in a forty-four-hour movement among workers nationally; wage reduction of 12 per cent. ordered for 8,000 New York pressroom workers, and similar reductions pending in Chicago and other cities; paper manufacture impeded by strike of 12,000 mill-workers." Attention is also called to the strike and long negotiations over the 15 per cent. wage reduction agreed on by the Shipping Board and private owners, which involved some 140,000 workers. And mention might be made of the Harvester Company's wage cuts affecting 45,000 employees and the American Railway Express Company's announcement of a downward revision of wages.

Labor deflation, too, all authorities note, is being brought about not only by wage reduction but by the shut-down of some factories and the running of others on part time, and labor is taking its losses, just as the farmers and the manufacturers and the merchants have been taking theirs during these months of readjustment. Figures gathered by the Associated Press from official and private sources for publication on May 1 revealed "a general tendency toward a reduction in wages throughout the country, combined with a tendency on the part of labor in the East to resist the cut and a general feeling that the peak of unemployment has been reached." Government labor officials, we are informed by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, find readjustment of wage-scales to lower levels "in progress in fourteen of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States." This movement is said to be "accompanied by a continued shrinkage in the total volume of employment," a condition, however, which "is not so far spread as that affecting wages; while it extends to all industrial centers, some of the industries, notably automotive and textile, are showing a trend toward increasing employment." There are now about 4,000,000 unemployed in the country, according to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Government officials have had their worries in connection with railroad and shipping and packing-house wage reductions, but the general feeling in Washington, according to *The Annalist's* correspondent, is that the worst is now over as far as the labor phase of reconstruction is concerned. In the first place, it is thought that the "danger of serious labor upheaval has about vanished," for "reports from all parts of the country have

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indicated that there is a general acceptance of wage reductions by the workers, where those wage reductions have not been too severe." In short, "organized labor has kept up a pretty consistent battle for the retention of the war-time wage levels, but has

WHIPSAWED.

—Branner in the New York *Illustrated Daily News*.

yielded to a realization that proposed reductions left wages much larger than before the war and that to go to the extent of open battle to retain war-time levels would simply end in a disastrous defeat in which all might be lost."

But while some labor leaders have been acknowledging the workers' willingness to agree on wage cuts commensurate with the decline in retail prices, others warn employers not to go too far. "Don't put American manhood and womanhood to too severe a test," said President Gompers of the American Federation of labor recently in Cincinnati. According to this authoritative spokesman, "the workers will not tolerate any movement that undertakes to drive them back." Wage cutting, Mr. Gompers continued, "is simply reducing the using and consuming power of the people," and

"High wages, the best possible wages, the best possible hours and working conditions, are the greatest incentive to industrial, commercial, and financial prosperity. The industry that can not offer to pay good, decent wages to its workers ought not to exist."

The San Francisco *Labor Clarion* recalls that when prices were soaring some unscrupulous union would now and then be severely criticized for breaking a contract—

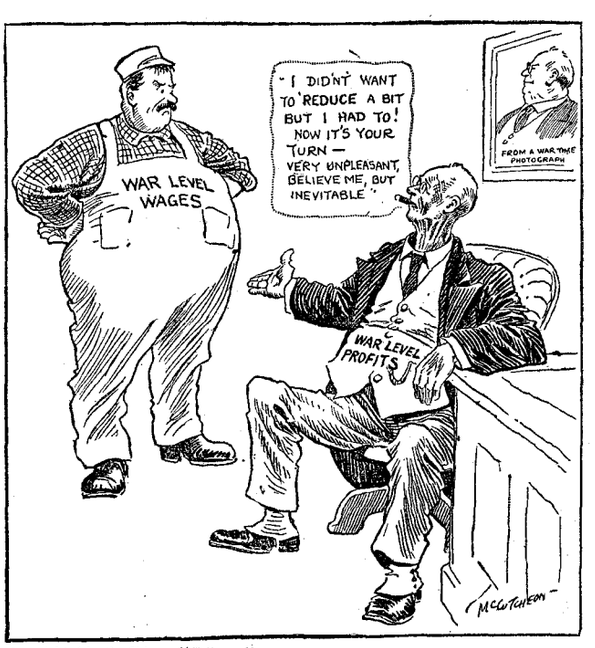
"Yet there is not now much noise being made about employers breaking agreements entered into in the past which are not now advantageous to them, and forces that have been thundering to labor on law-observance and contract obligations are silent when big business ignores law and breaks pledges that are intended to maintain industrial peace. These buccaneers, booted and spurred, are to-day violating law, smashing wage agreements, and repudiating solemn compacts with the Government itself."

The San Francisco weekly cites certain railroad attempts to cut wages, and the wage reductions in the Chicago packing-houses. The Terre Haute *Advocate* (Labor) declares that employers "are demanding and in a great many instances have been successful in lowering wages faster than the cost of living is coming down." *The Trades Unionist* (Washington, D. C.) remarks that: "When the worker objects to a reduction in wages or the farmer complains because the price of his products have fallen, they are assured that certain 'natural' laws are operating in a perfectly natural way, and that if they are patient they will all eventually reach 'normalcy.'" But while the real producers thus suffer, the Standard Oil companies break all records for earnings during the first three months of the year and the United States Steel Corporation shows enormous profits for last year—"there is something fundamentally wrong with the economic system that produces such results."

But all such protests from labor sources are simply an attempt to fly in the face of the facts, argue the more conservative newspapers. Labor, "whose high cost has had a great part among the causes of higher prices, must write off its losses like the rest," is the way the New York *Times* puts it. A twenty per cent. cut in the wages of Steel-Trust employees is announced in positive terms, notes that important business organ, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York):

"It is not simply proposed but it 'will' be. We may broaden the statement to cover the case of the railways and of industry in general. For while there are kicks and protests and refusals and grumbling and threats, those will be ineffective. The forces which are pushing nominal wages down are not set in motion by any man or set of men; they are expressed in real laws, not in statutes of man's framing. They are a part of the inevitable process of gradually getting back to the normal conditions. Complaint and attempted resistance are as vain as complaint of the weather and attempts to alter it. A decline in nominal wage is inevitable. It can be delayed; needless friction and losses and wastes can be injected into it; but prevented it can not be."

"Objections to wage decreases in keeping with the readjustment of the cost of living has," so the Rochester *Post-Express* observes, "caused more than 2,000,000 men to carry out the sentence of the economic law by drawing no wages at all." Replies to a questionnaire sent out by the United States Chamber of Commerce showed that more employers were laying off employees than were reducing wage rates. This policy causes less


"I DIDN'T WANT TO REDUCE A BIT BUT I HAD TO! NOW IT'S YOUR TURN — VERY UNPLEASANT, BELIEVE ME, BUT INEVITABLE"
FROM A WAR-TIME PHOTOGRAPH
WAR LEVEL WAGES
WAR LEVEL PROFITS
McCUTCHEON

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REDUCING PAINS.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

friction, but results in serious trouble, the National City Bank of New York points out in its May letter, by keeping up production costs, and therefore prices, and by prohibiting "the expansion of consumption."

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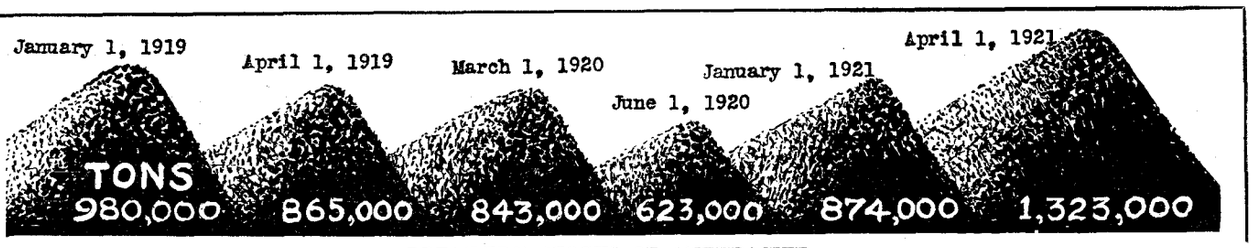

RETAILERS' STOCKS OF ANTHRACITE.

The retailers have more anthracite on hand than at any time in the past two years, says the Geological Survey.

JOHN SMITH'S EMPTY COAL-BIN

THE UNUSUAL SPECTACLE of coal-miners cooperating with coal operators, and the two acting in full accord with the railroads, is revealed in the "Buy-your-coal-now" movement. A "drive" upon the consumer is in full force. "Remember what happened last year when consumers made a grand rush for coal at the last moment" is the warning, in effect, as the consumer is asked to place his order for coal now. *The United Mine Workers Journal* (Indianapolis) puts the situation in a nutshell: "The miners want work; the coal operators want to keep their mines in operation; the railroads stand ready to haul the coal from mine to consumer." Apparently all John Smith needs to do is to hand over so many dollars for his winter supply of coal. But John Smith isn't doing it. Why? In the words of the conservative New York *Journal of Commerce*, "the general public pays scant attention to these warnings, partly, no doubt, because they originate from quarters obviously interested in increasing the demand for coal." But if the consumer could buy advantageously his winter supply of coal, and thus save himself uncertainty and higher prices in the fall, it seems likely that he would do so. It is here, however, that the rub appears to come, for the New York *Times* makes the flat charge that "the price of fuel coal is higher in 1921 than it was in 1920 or 1919," thus explaining, perhaps, John Smith's reluctance to buy. At the same time, we are told by the coal statistician of the Geological Survey, "retail coal merchants appear to have as much or more anthracite on hand as at any time in the past two years." The production of bituminous coal has declined steadily since last December, says this same authority, simply because there has been little demand for it. In the opinion of the secretary of the Indiana Coal-Operators' Association:

"As soon as business revives there will be a renewal of the demand for coal, with the result that market conditions will be changed overnight. There will be no reserve stocks to act as a cushion between the two market extremes, and altho the mines can produce plenty of coal the railroads will not have the equipment to transport it, and the same frantic bidding that we witnessed in 1920, with resultant high prices, will obtain."

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, who, according to the Providence *News*, is "a heavy investor in coal properties and banks that profit by loans to operators," fears "a repetition of the so-called 'coal famine' of last year," which was, he says, "in reality a 'car famine.'" Under existing freight rates and the scale of miners' wages, the Senator adds, "the prices for soft coal are as low now as they are likely to be." There has been little or no reduction in the cost of coal, we are told, yet, says the editor of the *Railway Age* (New York)—

"The production and transportation of bituminous coal have been rapidly declining, and within recent weeks have reached the lowest levels for years, except during the coal strike in November, 1919. The situation demands the immediate attention of coal consumers, dealers and operators, railway officers, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is need to make all concerned understand now that if the railways are not soon given opportunity to haul more coal, the situation developing will be far more acute than any previously experienced."

As for the human element, without which the coal could not be mined, transported over the railways, or sold, their spokesman, the editor of *The United Mine Workers Journal*, tells us that—

"A hundred thousand soft-coal miners are now out of work. There are hundreds of soft-coal mines that have not produced a pound of coal thus far in the year 1921. There are thousands of mines that are operating from one to three days a week. There are tens of thousands of idle coal-cars on the side-tracks of railroads—idle because coal is not moving."

Thus the operators, miners, and railroads unite in urging the consumer to buy his coal now. The private citizen is the first to suffer from a coal famine, they point out. "But the consumer is wary; he refuses to buy at prevailing prices," notes the Providence *Journal*. *The Wall Street Journal* even reports a rise in price per ton last month of from 35 to 50 cents, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes a 25-cent advance on anthracite coal at Philadelphia. The demand for both hard and soft coal, we are told, is light because of the mild winter and the business depression.

With so many idle miners, and so many idle cars, and a reduced demand for coal, "the public feels that coal might reasonably be cheaper," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, for, as the Boston *Post* points out, "there is no profit in idle mines and side-tracked cars." Since relief is not in sight, the New York *World* is forced to the conclusion that "the coal industry is suffering from profiteering and mismanagement." "Many mine operators prefer a belated rush of coal orders, because then they can profiteer," charges the New York *American*, and the Buffalo *News* maintains that "anthracite prices, at present levels, are profiteering prices, and the anthracite producers are responsible for them." "It is not wholesalers or retailers," adds *The News;* "they would be glad to see prices come down." The Indianapolis *News* believes that lower freight rates might stimulate business. Such action has had this effect in western Pennsylvania, we are told by the Wheeling (W. Va.) *News*. A reduction of 28 cents a ton by the Interstate Commerce Commission has enabled many mines in and about Pittsburgh, which have been operating one or two days a week, to resume at capacity, says this paper, and the New York *Herald* is practically of the same opinion regarding freight rates. As *The Herald* puts its case, in an editorial headed "Coal Prices Must Come Down"—

"What the coal business needs to do to sell its coal is to offer its product to the public at a right price, like any other manufacturer or dealer. If it does not do that the coal trade is not going to sell its coal. It is of no use to tell the public that unless it buys its coal now at the excessive prices demanded for it the public next winter will freeze to death at still higher prices. The public is not going to buy the coal at these excessive prices, and the public is not going to freeze to death.

"The time has come for plain speaking to the coal producers who think they can sit tight on war-inflation wages, war-inflation production costs, and war-inflation prices to the public when everything must be readjusted. Either they must act to bring about the economic readjustment, which is imperative in their business as in every other business—either they must thus provide the cheaper coal, or Federal, State, and local governments, backed by all the power that is in the American people, will get on that job for them."

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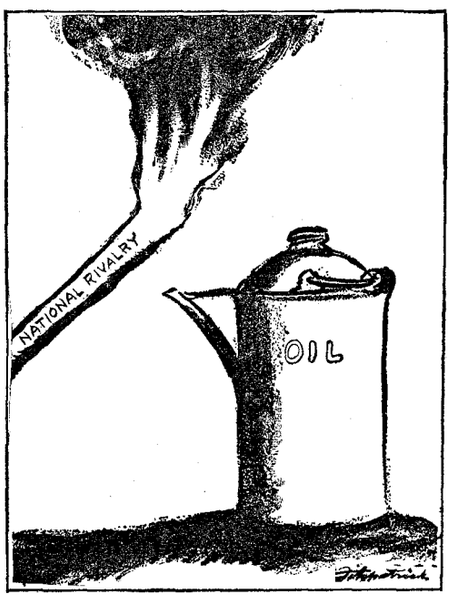
DUTCH OIL, LUBRICANT AND IRRITANT

OIL HAS A PERSISTENT WAY of "seeping into political discussion, as witness the cases of Mexico, Colombia, and Mesopotamia," remarks the Rochester *Times-Union*, as it views the international fight for control of the world's oil resources. Far-off Sumatra is now brought into diplomatic discussion through the State Department's protest to the Dutch Government against the exclusion of American oil interests from Sumatra and other Dutch East Indian islands. The note, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "is merely another step in the vigorous prosecution of a very definite and fixt policy of the Harding Administration in opposition to the monopolization of the oil resources of the world by any foreign interests in any manner that involves discrimination against American capital or peril to valid American interests." The keen international rivalry which now exists, points out the Rochester *Post-Express*, "is not a struggle merely for the money profits in oil production, but a battle for world trade, commercial supremacy, naval dominance, and the control of the air, for control of a great part of the world's supply of oil could bring these things." Besides, as the Chicago *Tribune* points out, "the owners of some seven and a half million motor-vehicles in the United States are keenly interested in the future supply of oil and gasoline."



SUCH STUFF AS WARS ARE MADE OF.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

Secretary of State Hughes reminds the Dutch Government that "Dutch capital has had free access to American oil deposits," and a similar privilege for American interests in the Djambi fields of the Dutch East Indies is demanded. His note, which the American Minister handed to the Dutch Government, says in part:

"I have pointed out that the United States has for years carried a burden of supplying a large part of the petroleum consumed by other countries, and that the petroleum resources of no other country have been so heavily drawn upon to meet foreign needs as the petroleum resources of the United States. I have pointed out that in the future ample supplies of petroleum have become indispensable to the life and prosperity of my country as a whole, because of the fact that the United States is an industrial nation in which distance renders transportation difficult, and agriculture depends largely on labor-saving devices using petroleum products.

"In these circumstances, my Government finds no alternative other than the adoption of the principle of equally good opportunity, with the proviso that no foreign capital may operate in public lands unless its government accords similar or like privileges to American citizens; and, furthermore, I have submitted that in the light of the future needs of the United States such very limited and purely defensive provisions as the above might become inadequate should the principle of equality of opportunity not be recognized in foreign countries."

Thus the note makes it clear that "if American capital does not receive equality of opportunity with other foreign capital in the development of the oil resources in various parts of the world, there will be vigorous reprisals on the part of the United States," is the way another writer puts it. "It is not the function of the Government to become the partner of any interests searching for oil concessions, but it is the Government's proper function to insist on the 'open door' in lands controlled by foreign governments," maintains the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Columbia (S. C.) *Record* agrees that "it is high time that the United States Government put its weight and influence behind American oil companies, for oil is rapidly replacing coal as a fuel for ships."

It was the Netherlands lower house that denied to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey the right to obtain concessions; the upper house has yet to act. The vote, in the opinion of the Washington *Herald*, "represents a victory for the Anglo-Dutch concerns . . . in which a number of ex-ministers and former members of the (Dutch) Chamber are interested." Not only are the principal Dutch oil companies "partly British, but they are British-government-owned, which makes the matter all the more serious from the political as well as the economic standpoint," asserts the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*. "British political interests find it convenient now and again to put forward a Dutch organization instead of a purely British one," significantly adds this paper, and it goes on:

"The British Government is in the oil business directly and indirectly. The Government is shareholder in several of the giant oil-producing corporations. Besides, the Government is spending many millions securing and policing oil territories in the Near East. Indian and British armies are employed for the purpose."

"The Dutch Government apparently has played fast and loose with our Minister, and it should now clear up its ambiguous attitude toward the admission of American capital and also refute, if possible, the charge of admitting British capital secretly to the development," declares the Mobile *Register*. "The note makes it clear that the United States demands nothing which it is not willing to grant to any other country," we are reminded by the Chicago *Daily News;* but "Holland and Great Britain appear to have arranged an oil alliance, and it is against this discrimination that the Hughes note protests," explains the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. As we read in the New York *Herald:*

"What the Dutch and English governments have neglected to say, but what is really at the bottom of the oil controversy, is that England has, in the words of one of her own financial authorities, 'got her claws on the future oil supply of the world and she intends to keep them there.' It is not the present supply or distribution of petroleum about which England is concerned, but a monopoly of the future supply and distribution after the oil resources of the United States, so heavily drawn upon to-day, shall have been exhausted. Then American companies will be out of the running and American industries, automobiles, airplanes, and merchant and naval ships will obtain their supplies of oil at a price and in a quantity to suit the convenience of foreign producers in a virtual monopoly."

In reply to the charges of discrimination, which it denies, the Dutch Government tells us that when competition for the oil-fields in the East Indies was free to all companies several years ago, American oil concerns displayed no interest whatever.

Moreover, we are reminded in the New York *Journal of Commerce* of some of our own sins:

"Our shipping policy is discriminating, and our immigration limitations as well as various less familiar elements in the Federal policy all run counter to the ideals of internationalism which seem to lie at the root of the note to Holland. We can not be international where American foreign trade is concerned and national where the foreign trade of other countries is at stake. It will require the exercise of very great diplomatic ingenuity to present our case in such a way as to offset this outstanding fact in the situation."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

FRANCE demands either Rhine or reason.—*Asheville (N. C.) Times.*

TO be enduring a peace must be endurable.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE German guttural is now more like a squeal.—*Kingston (Canada) Whig.*

THE date produces an excellent oil. This is also true of the mandate.—*Boston Post.*

IT isn't the price that makes it difficult to keep daughter in clothes.—*New London Day.*

WE hope the Irish won't knock Derby into a cocked hat.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

RUSSIAN "Red" is shading into a fawn rather than a dove color.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WHEN Germany throws a bouquet, look out for the string attached.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

IF Europe wishes to unite with Uncle Sam, she must promise to love, honor, and repay.—*New Haven Union.*

PROHIBITION is hard on the baseball umpire. There is more pop sold nowadays.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

THIS house shortage may have been caused by emptying the jails due to the souse shortage.—*Pasadena Evening Post.*

AFTER this, if Germany wants to go to war she should first be required to put up an indemnity bond.—*New York World.*

THE best way to cure snake-bite with bootleg whisky is to let the snake drink it before he bites you.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

BUSINESS is waking up to the fact that a better outlook depends in large measure on a better lookout.—*Manila Bulletin.*

AN economist says we must beware of sharp curves on the road back to normalcy. Also sharp practise.—*Fresno Republican.*

WITH Lloyd George, George V., and George Harvey, London will confirm the policy of letting George do it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WISH we knew how we could retain the services of a good German diplomat the first of every month.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

A STRAY item says the women of Abyssinia have the privilege of abusing and bossing their husbands. Well, what's so peculiar about that?—*Marion Star.*

THE new Administration apparently regards the League of Nations as having passed from the province of Henry Cabot Lodge into that of Sir Oliver.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WHEN Gilbert K. Chesterton bade his American friends good-by at the dock, he told them: "I am coming across again." He meant: "You are coming across again."—*Houston Post.*

SWEET Marion, loveliest village of the plain,
Where hope of office cheers the laboring swain.
—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE utmost that the Germans could pay, less than a year ago, was $13,000,000,000. They have now discovered that they can pay $47,600,000,000. That country is getting rich fast.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE people of Upper Silesia have voted in favor of German rule. If there are people who still feel that way about it they should have it.—*Manila Bulletin.*

IF Mr. Edison thinks college students are ignoramuses, let him try a college-entrance examination.—*Springfield Republican.*

IT is claimed that future wars will be won by gas, which is the thing the past ones have been started by.—*Washington Post.*

IF Mr. Volstead can make his prohibition law as tight as some of the dry agents have been, he's the champion tightener.—*Washington Post.*

EDISON is disappointed over the intellectuality of college men. Perhaps they have spent too much time enjoying the phonograph.—*New York Evening Post.*

PRESIDENT HARDING lets it be known that he wears a 10-D shoe. There might be no harm in posting this information in some of the government bureaus. — *New York Evening Post.*

IF war is hell, earth is no place for it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

YAP is little, but so is a cinder in the eye.—*Chicago Daily News.*

OUR tax laws need vision and revision.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

BREVITY seems the soul of style as well as wit.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

FRANCE seems determined to start that Ruhr-al delivery in Germany.—*Anniston Star.*

THE place where prices fall is at the end of the rainbow.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE trouble with France is that she wants to know who won the war, anyway.—*Dallas News.*

GERMANY is finding that reparations are harder than preparations.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

THE times are out of joint, O cursed spite: one place your watch is wrong; another, right.—*Wall Street Journal.*

PEOPLE who sit around waiting for their ship to come in usually find that it is hardship.—*Lincoln (Neb.) Star.*

EINSTEIN is like Volstead. It's hard to tell, just yet, whether he's a law or just a theory.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

MIGHT not be a bad idea to remove the national capital to the Middle West, where the Americans live.—*Toledo Blade.*

STILL it was our dough-boys and not the members of Congress who ended the war with Germany.—*Indianapolis Star.*

LLOYD GEORGE always keeps England in the middle of the stream so there'll be no chance to swap horses.—*New York World.*

IT isn't enough for France to safeguard posterity; she must also provide a posterity to safeguard France.—*Pueblo Star Journal.*

GERMANY can not help noting the remarkable change that has taken place in the style of spring drives since 1918.—*Toledo Blade.*

GERMANY is marking time, it is announced; it is also announced that the Allies are timing the marks.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE Island of Yap has an area of eight square miles. In case of war the Navy would send a steam-shovel to take it.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

THERE are thirty-five people to every square mile in the United States, but in Europe's it's that number to every square meal.—*Manila Bulletin.*

IT is only a question of time until all generals have to beat a strategic retreat. This applies to General Depression.—*Wilmington (Del.) Journal.*

NEXT time, perhaps, Germany will take a good look at the fiddler's schedule of charges and decide she'd rather not dance.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

JUST as a matter of curiosity, how many times does Germany think the Allies should win the war before they can be considered to have won it?—*New York Evening Post.*

THE chief stumbling-block in the way of safe readjustment is the fact that everybody is trying to force everything down except his own income.—*Fort Wayne News and Sentinel.*

IF Heinie is wise he will pay that indemnity before somebody discovers oil along the banks of the Rhine.—*San Diego Tribune.*

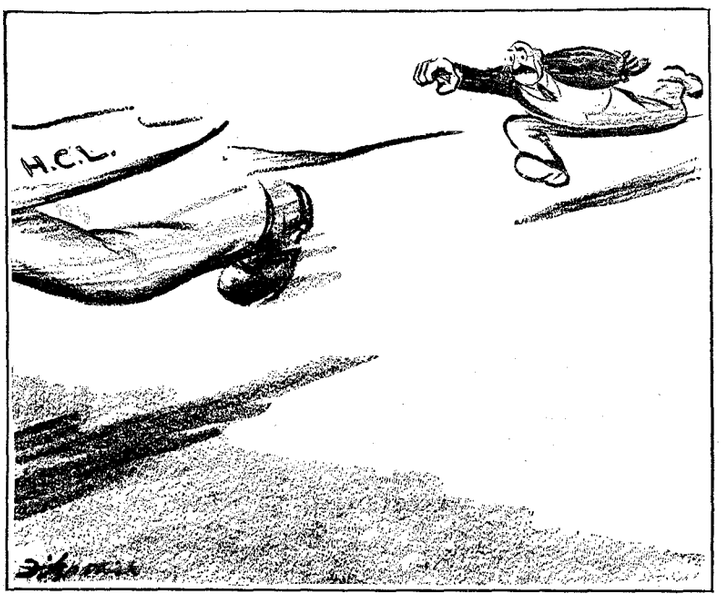
THE effort to divide the Kurds into factions might be described as the parting of the wheys.—*Baltimore Sun.*

IT is poor economy to cut down on schools and use the money later on jails and reformatories.—*Washington Post.*

EVERY man has believed at some time in his life that he could get the right telephone number.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE Lucy Stone League, composed of married women, has adopted the slogan "Keep your own name." That's easy, provided they get the idea soon enough.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

WITH Germany and the Allies carrying on their negotiations through the American State Department, it looks as if we were becoming the world's postmaster, in addition to being its police, fire, treasury, and health departments.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*



THE "THEORY OF RELATIVITY" AS MOST OF US UNDERSTAND IT.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

AMERICA AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

NO GREATER MENACE to the British Empire could be imagined than that England should find America arrayed against her with the British Dominions at America's back, and yet this peril is "implied in possibilities" of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Such is the somber presentiment of some British observers, and it is in no way brightened by various official and unofficial utterances in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand to the effect that the chance of the dominions ever fighting against America, should America become embroiled with Japan, is "so remote as to be scarcely conceivable." The whole question of the alliance is to be threshed out at the coming Imperial Conference in London, we are told, when the dominions are expected to "speak out in meeting," with a voice that was trained in the world-war, on other questions besides the alliance. But on the latter subject there is intense concern in some quarters, as may be gathered from the avowal of the conservative London *Spectator* that "an alliance between England and Japan was never meant and never could be used against America," but until now "we have leftthe most important argument on our side unstated," and this weekly continues:

"A GOOD YARN."

UNCLE SAM—"They tell me, John, that you and I are drifting into war!"
—*Punch* (London).

"Even the most wildly imperialistic and aggressive of Britons do not contemplate with pleasure the blowing of the British Empire into smithereens in a single instant. We all know perfectly well this would be the result if we went to war against America, not to support some rights of our own, but in order to help the Japanese. The moment such a war was declared the bonds that united us with our dominions would be severed.

"If the people of Australia and New Zealand were asked on which side they were going to be in a war between America and Japan they would not hesitate a second. They would not waste time in reading diplomatic papers or considering legal points. They would say:

"'With our own flesh and blood! If the poor old mother country has gone mad we can not help it. We are deeply sorry, but if things have come to this pass we must reluctantly take the leadership of her elder daughter rather than herself. Help the Japanese to take San Francisco by assault! Good heavens! what are you talking about?'

"The same dreadful message of disintegration would run from one end of Canada to the other with similar vehemence. There could be only one place for Canada in a finish fight between Japan and America—by the side of America.

"White South-Africans would have the same answer. Nor would that be all. The moment they realized what had happened 99 per cent. of the population here would be stoning their own Government for the criminal lunacy of backing Japan against their own flesh and blood."

The Spectator goes on to say that one of the reasons for continuing the alliance with Japan has been to keep peace and to be able to calm Japan's population should it become excited on "a point of honor." Also, it suggests two possible British proposals to the United States, altho it admits they would be "furiously denounced by thousands of so-called naval experts in America and in England," and explains:

"The first of these would be to make our position absolutely clear to the whole American people and also to the people of our own empire, declaring we would not renew the Japanese alliance, altho, of course, we would remain in perfect amity with Japan. Next, we should propose a naval convention with the United States. We should say to America: 'You shall take over command of the sea throughout the Pacific and carry on the policing of it. Just as you will be answerable for the Pacific, so we will have command of the sea in the Atlantic, which means not only all the northern waters of Europe and the Mediterranean, but also the waters encompassing the western and southern coasts of Africa.'"

But this view is founded on misrepresentation and misunderstanding of the alliance, declares the Auckland *Weekly News*, which cites as a piece of misrepresentation the arguments of American Anglophobes that "if the United States became involved in war with Japan on a Far-Eastern question Britain would be bound to enter the struggle." This is not so, flatly declares this weekly, which explains that—

"British statesmen have been careful to exclude a possibility which would do so much violence to British sentiment and instincts. In 1911 the following new clause was introduced into the treaty: 'Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, nothing in the agreement shall entail upon such contracting party any obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.'"

Melbourne dispatches report the Australian Premier, Mr. William M. Hughes, as saying in concluding a debate in the House of Representatives on the coming Imperial Conference, that "the chief problem before Great Britain is to draw up a treaty which will not involve us or Britain in a struggle with the people of the United States." What is more, the Premier averred that—

"The hope of the world depends upon some sort of an understanding between America and the empire, and it is to find a way of realizing that hope that the minds of those attending the Imperial Conference should be directed.

"It is unthinkable and not within the bounds of possibility that we should ever take part in a struggle against America. We can not be bound by any treaty which we do not ourselves ratify, altho the practical consequences of war between Britain and America, whether Japan was or was not her ally, would of

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course have to be faced by us. But even if this treaty be renewed it will not bind Australia to go to war with any country in the world."

As an indication of Canadian sentiment we have the unreserved declaration of the Kingston *Standard* that—

"It is unthinkable that, in the event of war between Japan and the United States, Canada would ever be found ranged on the side of Japan, even tho the proposed renewal of the treaty between Japan and Great Britain should be consummated. Canada has nothing whatever in common with Japan; she has, on the other hand, much in common with the United States, since in effect we are one and the same people, speaking the same language, living side by side at peace for over a hundred years, and with like ideals, aspirations, and high resolves."

But the Montreal *Daily Star* derides "those Americans who hope that Canada and Australia can be split away from the British Empire on the Japanese issue," because the Anglo-Japanese alliance is "a larger question than our own irremovable feeling against Asiatic immigration," and it adds:

"The men in Great Britain who have guarded the confines of the empire successfully through the centuries have other things to consider, and they may feel that an alliance with the strongest Power to-day in Asia—if not in the entire Old World—is an asset in these unsettled times which is not to be tossed light-heartedly over the shoulder because the American people can misunderstand it if they insist upon doing so. For they can only regard the Anglo-Japanese alliance as anti-American by deliberately reading all the documents in the case in the contrary sense.

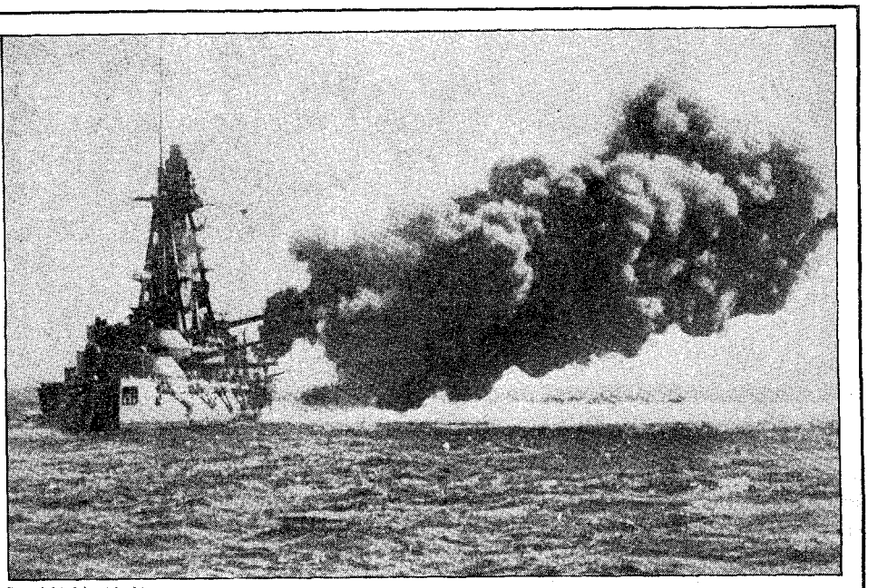
"Suppose Britain refused to renew the Japanese alliance? It would be almost impossible to prevent that action from falling upon the sensitive Japanese cheek like a blow. Japan would be roughly hustled out of the circle of British friends. Where would she go? Does she look to you like a Power which would stand alone and patiently accept the bitter wages of isolation? Or do you not imagine that she might turn up as the protector of Soviet Russia, possibly the champion and beneficiary of the effort of the Soviets to rouse China and India, the spear-head of an Asiatic 'Monroe' movement, and ultimately, perhaps, the nurse and emancipator of Germany."

In sharp contrast is the attitude of the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, which wonders whether the alliance "has not served its turn and had its day." The Far-Eastern question has been changed by the war, according to this daily, which proceeds:

"Japan's alliance has not proved serviceable to Britain in preventing the spread of Soviet Russia's power in Asia Minor, in Persia, and in Afghanistan. For dealing with the new world questions that are looming up the Great Powers should study to avoid unnecessary commitments and entangling alliances. It is recognized more than in previous times that much that formerly fell to what were called coalitions, concerts, and holy alliances can now be left to a permanent grand international agency such as the League of Nations is meant to be."

Among the Japanese press the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* is aware that the public opinion of Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand is inclined to oppose the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and it bids Japan take due note of this tendency. Moreover, American opinion "takes the line that as a practical issue it is unthinkable that the American Navy should be restricted while the Anglo-Japanese alliance continue to exist," and the *Nichi-nichi* remarks:

"It is general knowledge that the alliance was concluded with the object of maintaining peace in the Orient and consequently of preserving the peace of the world. Yet we find the opinion exprest that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is an obstacle in the way of disarmament, an arrangement designed to promote the peace and prosperity of the world. It is open to doubt whether the existence of the alliance is an obstacle to disarmament, but it is very clear that it is not desirable that such misgivings should be entertained by America, a country with which we are on friendly terms. This is especially the case as the influences which were considered subversive of the peace of the Orient at the time the alliance was concluded have now collapsed."



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JAPAN'S LATEST AND GREATEST SUPER-DREADNOUGHT.

S. S. *Nagato*, 32,000 tons, which is claimed to be superior in many respects to the newest British and American battle-ships. Her main battery carries 16-inch rifles with a range of about 20 nautical miles. She was launched at the Kure Naval Dockyard in September, 1920, and is one of four sister ships Japan is building to complete her "8 and 8" naval program of 1919.

Those Americans who oppose the renewal of the alliance, says the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, fail to perceive that it is "necessary for the maintenance of peace in the Orient, and makes the functions of the League of Nations more effective locally," hence, "it is impossible for us to see what are the real intentions of the opponents of the alliance."

The Australian Premier's pronouncement, which is quoted above, was submitted to Baron Hayashi, Japan's Ambassador at London, by a representative of the London *Times*, who records the Ambassador's impressions as follows:

"Such a clear expression of opinion could not fail, he thought, to have good results. He had no doubt that it would be welcomed in Japan, where there was a desire to meet the wishes of Australia, Canada, and the United States. Cooperation was the aim of all parties, and he felt sure that in any renewal of the alliance between Japan and Great Britain there would be nothing to which the United States could take exception. It was absolutely necessary for Japan that she should possess the friendship of the United States. The Ambassador went on to say that he was convinced that in good time Australians would come to realize that Japan entertained no aggressive or mischievous designs. Her one idea was to cultivate friendly relations.

"Turning to the question of naval armaments, Baron Hayashi said that Japan had no desire to possess a fleet which was larger than she deemed necessary to maintain her interests and defend her possessions. So long as the Anglo-Japanese alliance lasted Japan was bound to remain on friendly terms with all the dominions, and it was not the wish of the Japanese that any other situation should arise."

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"IF GERMANY HAD WON"

SENTIMENTALISTS CRYING that the Allies should not be too hard with Germany seem to forget, say various British and French editors, that Germany's peace terms would have been not only exacting, but would have been tinged with all the frightfulness by which the Teuton autocrat would

"CARRY ON."

"Now it's up to you to make them pay!"

—*La Victoire* (Paris).

have courted world-wide fear and wonder. What is more, we are reminded that Germany was sure of winning the war and that the German Imperial Government in 1917 gave out an official brochure when the men round the Kaiser wished to induce their troops to subscribe to that year's war-loan. This booklet is entitled "Germany's Future in Case of a Favorable Peace, and in the Event of an Unfavorable." As the Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* notes, this authoritative document sets forth in cold print the financial and economic penalties Germany intended to impose on France in case she won the war, as she then expected. In the event of a favorable peace the obligations of the conquered to Germany, the booklet states, were to be as follows:

	Marks
"(*a*) The cost of the war, including the expenditure of the confederated states and the municipalities, about	120,000,000,000
"(*b*) Pensions, allowances, and cost of armament, payable for forty years or thereabout, at the rate of 2,000,000,000 marks per annum, with a capital value of about	45,000,000,000
"(*c*) Damages caused to the German colonies, say	5,000,000,000
"(*d*) Losses suffered by Germany in connection with trade and commerce, about	30,000,000,000
Total	200,000,000,000

which would correspond to an annual payment, including interest and sinking fund, of about 13,000,000,000 marks (say, 15,000,000,000 francs).

"Amounts so enormous could not be paid immediately and in one sum, and it would not be desirable, moreover, that they should be.

"As compensation for our losses we shall exploit the conquered countries in the first place by taking possession of all private property and of all property belonging to the state that can be exploited for the benefit of the public. The payment of indemnities to the owners of private property thus taken over will be a matter for the enemy to look after.

"The first things that will be exploited for our benefit will be the railways, the rivers and canals, the ports, the warehouses, the coal-mines, the salt-mines, the iron-mines, the oil-wells, the forests, the state properties, and the whole of the land which is suitable for German peasants and farmers.

"In the event of a peace favorable to Germany, the enemy will only have himself to thank for whatever happens to him. His fate will be far happier than that which will befall Germany in the case of her defeat."

The Morning Post's Paris correspondent observes:

"It must not be overlooked that, in addition to all this, Germany had fully made up her mind that she would retain under her absolute control not only the whole of Belgium but the whole of the northern coast-line of France, including the Channel ports as far as Brest, and also the whole of the British and French colonies, and the Belgian Kongo."

AUSTRIA CHEERING UP

GROANS AND LAMENTATIONS for so long have been the only sounds proceeding from Austria that a message with a note of cheer is welcomed in Allied circles. Unemployment is decreasing there, and may be said to have reached "a very low level compared to other states where huge masses of workmen are out of work," writes a Vienna correspondent of the Bremen *European Press*, who tells us also that the coal situation is somewhat easier because of the general abundance of fuel in the world. This, of course, has favorably affected Austrian industry. Many of the big munition-factories have transformed their works for peace industries, and their output is large. The taking over of the Alpine Montan Com-

THE RECKONING

1914–1921. —*Punch* (London).

pany by the Stinnes interests, he reports further, will materially increase Austria's production of pig iron by making the country independent of Czecho-Slovakia for coke, and this also will help to improve conditions. Of course, there are some clouds on the horizon, the "blackest of which is the food situation." If it had not been for the "admirable relief work of the different nations,

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not half the population of Vienna would be alive to-day," and this correspondent pays particular tribute to America's contribution to the needy, as he goes on to remind us that—

"The Austrian problem has been handed over to the financial committee of the League of Nations, in which body Austria is, nominally at least, represented as an equal and can make herself heard. Then the general mortgage on all Austrian assets which the Treaty of Saint-Germain imposed on Austria is to be raised for at least twenty years, and thereby the way is cleared for loans by foreign capitalists."

All in all, as he looks back over the years since the conclusion of the armistice and the "outbreak of peace," this writer considers there is "something of a marvel" about the existence and comparative thriving of Vienna and Austria. A year ago things were different, and he recalls that—

"It was said then that Vienna was simply an artificial product which owed its status as a large town to the fact that it was carefully fostered by the Hapsburgs; that it was a parasite sucking the blood of the provinces of the old monarchy, and was, now that the old empire had gone, doomed to an early ruin. It was in particular the Czechs who disseminated this theory in the whole world. It was their humane Foreign Minister, Dr. Benes, who gave it as his opinion that the population of Vienna should be reduced by one million and then it would slowly become a provincial town. In what way this was to be accomplished, whether by emigration, decrease of births, disease, or starvation pure and simple, that did not trouble him. As a matter of fact, no opinion can be exprest as yet: conditions are still too unstable, everything still too much in a state of flux to enable the impartial observer to pronounce an opinion on the fate of Vienna. Too many prophets, optimists and pessimists alike, have been proved wrong."

THE NEW GERMAN DRIVE.

"The flood of cheap German imports is devastating Norway's industry." —*Karikaturen* (Christiania).

Many factors prevent the sudden depopulation of Vienna, such as the "well-nigh insurmountable obstacles to emigration either to Europe or other countries," passport difficulties, and the enormity of traveling expenses, which, in view of the depreciation of Austrian money, makes a journey prohibitive even for people who were considered wealthy according to former estimates. Nor must it be overlooked that conditions in the surrounding states are by no means attractive, says this writer of frank propagandist tone, altho the food conditions are much better than in Austria, and especially in Vienna, but—

"Social unrest, red-hot chauvinism, a very powerful militarism, and a consequent danger of new wars characterize the internal conditions of nearly all the states that have arisen on the territory of the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy. There is Hungary, which seems to have adopted all that was worst in Prussianism and none of its good qualities. The abortive attempt of ex-King Charles to return will certainly not contribute to early restoration of normal conditions in the country. Then take Poland, whose currency is, in spite of her great potential resources, the worst of all European countries, lower even than that of Austria, and who is ever threatened by the danger from the east and the internal strife between the political parties. Czecho-Slovakia is laboring under the same trouble which finally disrupted the old monarchy: the problem of strong minorities, which only reluctantly yield to the binding forces of a strong militarism and an all-powerful bureaucracy. And the same problems are confronting Jugo-Slavia."

NEUTRAL FEARS OF GERMANY

THE HOTTER THE FIGHT OVER REPARATIONS between Germany and the Allies, the deeper the aftermath of rancor, we are told by various journals in neutral countries, and one form of this rancor will be Germany's trade drive on their domain. Even at present, German commercial interests are pointed toward the neutrals and toward the east and southeast of Europe, remarks the Gottenborg *Handel und Sjöfarts Tidning*, which deplores the increasing bitterness between the Allies and Germany because it is causing "an enormous economic war" which is "further precipitating the chaos of the world and making the lot of neutral countries still harder." This Swedish trade authority notes with concern that the Germans are considering the advisability of having representatives of great German industrial and commercial organizations stationed in neutral countries, where they would carry on the business of their concerns, "not only in those countries but throughout the world," and it observes:

"By this method German trade would be greatly increased even in the Allied countries. A German merchant remarks naively that this method would necessarily succeed, inasmuch as the Allies would hardly do anything that would bring about a break with the neutrals of Europe. The Germans even claim that this arrangement would be of advantage to the neutrals; but it is very difficult indeed to understand the German point of view. Such competition would certainly be most unwelcome to the neutrals; and it serves as a proof of the utter impossibility of the German mind to grasp the neutral view-point.

"All such attempts will, of course, be energetically opposed by the neutrals; but a far more difficult problem is how to prevent Germany from exporting her surplus production. Neutral markets are in danger of being swamped by German exports; and neutral industries will meet with ever-increasing difficulties, and they may have to struggle for their very existence.

"Just now, when cooperation between all the nations is more necessary than ever, if the world is ever going to recover, a continued economic war will bring destruction to all. The problem of markets is hampering economic life. In England alone there are one and a half million people out of work, in the United States three millions. All over the world business is at a standstill, and the crisis is spreading. If no serious effort is made in the near future to stop this war, the civilized world's economic suicide is near at hand."

This Gottenborg daily thinks that the threat of the French Premier, Mr. Briand, to have the Allies take over the German gold reserve was characteristic of the "French lack of understanding." If this were done, we are told, Germany would have nothing left to redeem her paper, and the value of the German mark would be "practically nothing," and we read:

"This would naturally increase the chaos and uncertainty, not only in the German finance, but even in other countries. . . . Furthermore, there is a movement on foot in Germany to boycott all English, French, or Belgian goods. There will also be restrictions on the export of raw material from Germany, especially on such material as is necessary for the German industries, whereas the exportation of the finished product will be encouraged."

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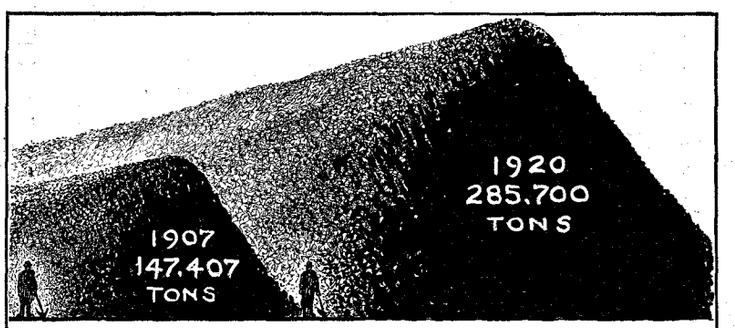
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

SAVING A THOUSAND MINERS' LIVES

THE MAN who goes into a burning mine and brings out a half-suffocated miner at the risk of his life is rightly rated as a hero. He is given a medal and his name is telegraphed from coast to coast. But a thousand miners' lives were saved last year, without any medaling or trumpeting, by improved safety methods and appliances, due largely to the work of the United States Bureau of Mines. In 1907, 3,242 miners were killed at their work; in 1920, only 2,260, altho more were employed. The number saved since the Bureau was established ten years ago must be very great. This work has nothing sensational about it, like that of the heroic life-saver; but its results are equally worthy of praise, and Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, the man who organized the Bureau's safety work, is surely entitled to a very large medal. The Holmes Safety Association, an active body among miners, perpetuates his name and fame. Says the *Mining Congress Journal* (Washington, D. C.):



BLOOD-PRICE OF COAL DECREASING.
We now dig twice as much coal per fatality as in 1907.

"Fatalities per million tons of coal produced were fewer in 1920 than at any previous period in the world's history. The death-rate was 3.50 per million tons of coal produced, which was little more than half that of 1907, and represented a drop of more than 18 per cent. as compared with 1919. And the 1919 record a few years previously would have been considered very fine.

"The production record is considered in many respects the most accurate gage for mine accidents and fatalities. Equating accidents to the number of men employed is not considered the best system for making comparisons, because many miners work less than a year, some during short and some during longer periods.

"Another equitable method of testing the results of efforts to make coal-mining safe for coal-miners is found in comparing the number of tons produced for each man killed during two or more years. Last year 285,700 tons of coal were produced for every man killed. This was 50,000 tons more than the production-per-death record of 1919, and 23,000 tons more than that of 1918, which at that time was the best record which had ever been hung up.

"Many factors have contributed to the lessening of the dangers which beset the daily work of the coal-miner. Chief among them is the work of the United States Bureau of Mines. But back of this work was the humanity of the American mine-operator, who was first to decide that something ought to be done to protect the life and limb of mine-workers and that he, the boss, was the one who ought to do it. And he did it, paying the expense of installing new machinery and educating his employees before there were laws compelling him to do so. To this day the most up-to-date mining enterprises are several laps ahead of the law in this respect.

"The operators, working through their organization, the American Mining Congress, succeeded in bringing about the establishment of the Bureau of Mines in 1910. The Bureau operates ten mine-rescue cars which visit mining communities, giving practical demonstrations of first-aid work and training men in both first-aid and mine-safety operations. Those who take the training generally form local organizations. There are approximately four-score such organizations in the country. Many mines and mining communities boast of first-aid and rescue teams, trained, drilled, and equipped to a point not exceeded by the best in the United States Army. Once a year these teams from all parts of the country hold contests which attract international interest."

Laboratory work in behalf of the prevention of mine accidents is carried on at the Pittsburgh experiment station of the Bureau. The three most important phases of its work are the establishment of permissible explosives for use in gaseous and dusty mines, the development of safe electrical equipment for such mines, and improvement of the safety of mechanical devices used about any and all mines. We read further:

"Explosives tested by the Bureau of Mines are the only explosives used by the industries of the United States whose quality is first tested and then certified by the United States Government. All such explosives which win the official designation of 'permissible' are considerably less sensitive than other high explosives and black blasting powder, but they 'do the work,' nevertheless. The result of the use of permissible explosives in bituminous coal-mines was to reduce the number of fatalities at once. Between 1903 and 1910, fatalities caused by explosives were never fewer than .2 per thousand men employed. After 1910, the number of fatalities from the same cause never exceeded .138 per thousand men employed. In 1917, the fatality rate per thousand employees was only .091. The safety work of the Bureau of Mines, notwithstanding its accomplishments, is vaster and more varied to-day than ever before.

"Investigations are now being carried on in regard to safety catches for mine cages, gates for safeguarding mine shafts; standard platforms, railings, and tow-boards; safe practises for steam-engines, boilers, and ladders used about mines; haulage equipment, caging devices; safe construction of cages and skips; deterioration of wire ropes; belts for power transmission, and proposed code for mechanical equipment for coal-mines."

DIMINISHING COAL-MINE FATALITIES, 1907–1920.
(From the *Mining Congress Journal*)

Year	Production (Short Tons)	Employed	Killed	Rate per 1,000 Employees	Rate per 1,000 300-Day Workers	Killed per Million Tons	Production per Death (Short Tons)
1907...	480,363,424	680,492	3,242	4.76	6.19	6.78	147,407
1908...	415,842,698	690,438	2,445	3.54	5.45	5.97	167,407
1909...	460,814,616	666,552	2,642	3.96	....	5.73	174,416
1910...	501,596,378	725,030	2,821	3.89	5.31	5.62	177,808
1911...	496,371,126	728,348	2,656	3.65	4.97	5.35	186,887
1912...	534,466,580	722,662	2,419	3.35	4.46	4.53	220,945
1913...	570,048,125	747,644	2,785	3.73	4.70	4.89	204,685
1914...	513,525,477	763,185	2,454	3.22	4.66	4.78	209,261
1915...	531,619,487	734,008	2,269	3.09	4.44	4.27	234,297
1916...	590,098,175	720,971	2,226	3.09	3.93	3.77	265,094
1917...	651,402,374	757,317	2,696	3.56	4.25	4.14	241,618
1918...	678,211,904	762,426	2,580	3.38	3.94	3.80	262,873
1919...	546,155,000	*765,000	2,317	*3.03	....	4.24	235,700
1920...	645,663,000	*775,000	2,260	*3.00	....	3.50	285,700

* Estimated.

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THE DEADLY CRAWL

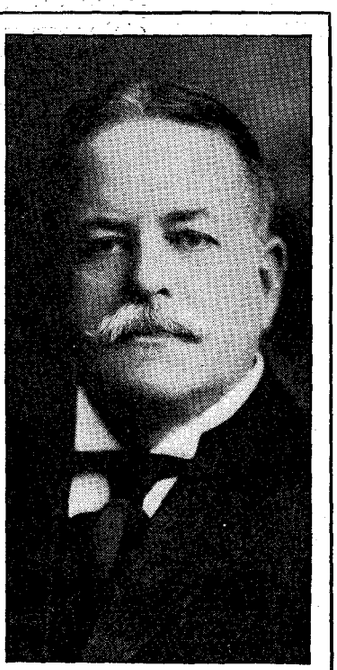
IF YOU WANT TO WEAR OUT, go slow. The pace that kills is not the gallop but the crawl. So, at any rate, thinks Dr. Woods Hutchinson. In an article contributed to *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (New York), Dr. Hutchinson points out that it is in the Orient, with its peace, and placidity, and freedom from hurry and bustle, that life is short. The average is 19–21 years in India and 22–25 in China, as compared with 36–56 for "western barbarians." Our forefathers lived the simple life; but three centuries ago European cities had a death-rate of 50–80 per thousand. A century ago 30–50 was common. To-day, in overcrowded New York, London, and Chicago, with their nervous, hurried, "killing" speed, we have the lowest death-rate in history, 11½ to 12½ per thousand. On the whole, thinks the doctor, there is surprizingly little evidence that the hurry and rush of modern civilization are landing us in premature graves. Most of the official records point in the opposite direction. He goes on:

"There is one exception to the general rule, one group in the community which has less reason to be satisfied with its outlook, for, on the face of the returns, at least, there is a distinct increase in the death-rate of men between the ages of forty and fifty-five.

"But the situation is not so bad as it looks at first sight on the face of the returns. The first reassuring discovery is that the increase in mortality at these decades is comparatively slight, seldom more than 10 or 15 per cent., while, on the other hand, if we are once safely past this danger-zone, we have excellent prospects of continuing to survive to a good or, at least, a reasonable old age. And most of us would be quite willing to take a sporting chance on some additional danger in these decades for the sake of a peaceful and comfortable later age, rather than linger on five or ten years longer in discomfort and partial disability.

"In fact, it appears to be rather the tendency of our civilized life to push on at higher speed and effectiveness to a reasonable degree past maturity and completion of our life-work, and then die rather more suddenly and perhaps a little earlier than before. And I think this would be the personal perference of most of us if we were given our choice.

"What seems to be taking place is a general averaging-up and equalizing of health rights and opportunities, so to speak—giving every child born a better chance of surviving and of living his life in happiness and efficiency until maturity and a little after, the net result being an increase in the years of enjoyment and productiveness and a decrease in the number of 'days when they shall say there is no pleasure in them.'"



EIGHTEEN HOURS A DAY

Has often been the schedule of Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Southern Pacific Company, who believes firmly that "the amount of work a man does will not hurt him, provided he does it in the right way."

This optimism is not prevalent among all physicians. Dr. A. L. Goldwater, of *The Medical Review of Reviews*, has been assembling the views of business men on the subject and prints several score in a recently issued pamphlet (New York), with an introduction by Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company. Says Mr. Sabin:

"I certainly share the almost universal opinion exprest—that retirement from business is no longer the ideal of the average business man, and regard this as a distinctly hopeful sign of progress. These are days which require the application of intelligence and experience to both public and private affairs in a greater degree than perhaps at any time in our history. The worthiest end in life seems to me to be that of service, and I feel that men who are still capable of rendering service have no moral right to deny it to the world. In appreciation of that fact, it is reassuring to note that many men of what was once considered 'advanced age' now express their intention to continue in the harness. They have found hard work, persistent application, and long hours to be the most potent influence in preserving both their mental and physical vigor."

Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the Southern Pacific Company, New York City, knows something about hard work, Dr. Goldwater reminds us—eighteen hours of it a day has no terrors for him. And he has been railroading for forty-three years. He says:

"I have read Dr. Woods Hutchinson's article with great interest. My opinion, based on my personal experience, is that Dr. Hutchinson is right. In my personal experience in railroad work, spread over a period of forty-three years, during much of which I worked for considerable lengths of time over eighteen hours a day, I could not see that any injurious results could be traced to the amount of work done, provided, however, it was done in a way not to cause irritation or worry. I am convinced, from personal experience also, that one can train oneself to eliminate most, if not all, of the worry of work. I believe firmly that the amount of work a man does will not hurt him provided he does it in the right way. If he does not do it in the right way, I suppose he can kill himself in a reasonable length of time by working only an hour or two a day or perhaps by not working at all."

L. C. Rockhill, sales manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, also agrees with Dr. Hutchinson. Altho he has increased his pace lately, Mr. Rockhill says he is in better condition than he has been for years. He writes:

"I have probably worked under greater pressure during the past six months than at any time in my life, but I am in better shape now than I have been for years.

"When I saw the pace getting faster, I came to the realization that I would have to look after my health. Hence, I became more careful of my diet, rest, and exercise.

"With these precautions, I have gained physically throughout the trying times through which we have been passing.

"Had the pace not become so speedy, I probably would have been content to go along in my old way and every once in a while run into some more or less troublesome disorder."

William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic leader, is a believer in sleep as the great revivifier. He says:

"I regard a sufficient amount of sleep as the most important thing to be considered in avoiding exhaustion. One can go longer without food than without sleep. Anything that interferes with sleep, whether it be too long hours of work, or mental worry, will in time break down the strongest constitution. In addition to the hours needed for sleep, there should be time for rest. The body needs it, home life and civic duty require it, and the spiritual nature demands it."

Some of the replies were not altogether in accord with Dr. Hutchinson's contention. Quite a number of business men seem to think that work is best taken in small doses. Edward S. Wood, treasurer of the Esterbrook Pen Company, definitely disagrees with the conclusions of the article. He says:

"I am fifty-two years old, and believe that my excellent physical condition is the result of constant and continuous exercise in the open air whenever possible.

"My friends of about my own age who golf, ride, and shoot, and are in the open a lot, are stronger, more active, and in much better physical shape than those who do not."

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WHAT IS A NURSE?

NOT MERELY A WOMAN in a white dress who knows how to take a temperature, or give a bath, or write a record. A good nurse, we are assured by Edna L. Foley, superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association in Chicago, will fight night and day to save life that she alone can save. "I operated," she quotes an eminent surgeon as saying; "the nurses saved his life." Said an Italian nurse to an American, "You would drive away Gabriel himself, when he came to receive your patient's soul." This kind of work is so typical of our nurses, Miss Foley says, that it causes no remark among our own people. Doctors expect it. Evidently Miss Foley does not agree with the physician in her city whose experience in training nurses in six weeks or so was quoted recently in these columns. "A good nurse," she says, "is not made in a few weeks; she is developed after months and years of carefully planned routine." We read in an article contributed by Miss Foley to the *Public Health Nurse* (Cleveland):

"Perhaps the old district patient as nearly defined a nurse when she said of the little visiting nurse, young enough to have been her granddaughter, 'She's been a mother to me, that visiting nurse has, a real mother.'

"A good many years ago three famous surgeons performed a major operation in an emergency on a desperately ill patient. The operation was a complete success, but the patient's life hung by a thread. The surgeons left a page full of orders, for this was not a typical case. 'And just remember, Miss A,' was the parting shot, 'she has not one chance in a thousand, but we have done our best. Now it's up to you.' Every nurse knows how Miss A felt when the doctors withdrew. A condemned prisoner feels just about as cheerful. For days the nurse fought for that patient. It was a fearful strain. So many symptoms to anticipate, so much treatment to give, so much 'watchful waiting.' An almost imperceptible pulse, a faint, shallow respiration and the pallor that follows profuse hemorrhage were the only visible guides.

"The surgeon came back at midnight and was amazed to find the girl still breathing; he was even more surprized to find her living in the morning. It was three days before he dared hope, two weeks before her name was taken from the list of the 'dangerously ill,' and six weeks before she was allowed a head-rest. The surgeon, being both a gentleman and a scientist, reported the case in full at his local medical meeting, winding up his speech with the words, 'I only performed the operation. The nurses saved her life.'

"A student in our course in public-health nursing in Rome was asked once what she considered the most striking difference between American and Italian nurses. We rather expected her to answer, 'Hurry,' for it was perfectly evident that our American speed both puzzled and exasperated our courteous Latin coworkers. To our amazement she replied, 'While there is life, there is hope. You fight. If the Angel Gabriel himself came for a soul, you would dare to drive him away.' Then she went on to tell that she had been a nurse in our Red-Cross hospital when a very sick typhoid patient was quite obviously dying. Doctor and priest had done their utmost. But the American nurse hung on. She chided the Italian girl sharply when she found an ice-cap empty and the mouth-wash not used. When the weary little Italian attempted to remonstrate, she heard for the first time the amazing reply, 'While there is life, there is hope. A nurse can't give up.' Somewhere in America to-day a reunited family probably never wearies of the tale of 'how we helped Italy win the war,' for the patient did not die, and during his convalescence told every one all about his family. As a Public Health Nurse the little Italian is helping save babies in Rome, for she has learned to put a new emphasis on life. Neither the babies nor that soldier boy will ever know how much they owe to the indomitable spirit of Florence Nightingale, transmitted to that nurse through her American training-school.

"Last winter a social worker spent a day making rounds with a county-school nurse. It was zero weather, and both agreed that nothing in the world seemed so good as a hot dinner, a blazing fire, and a warm tub. When they reached the nurse's home they found a message—'A young farmer's wife, twenty miles out in the country, was desperately ill with pneumonia. Would the nurse come at once?' An older sister was most indignant and declared the request 'an outrage,' but the mother only said, 'Supper is waiting, daughter. I have your bag all packed.' The nurse rode ten miles by trolley and eight in a waiting automobile and spent the night with the patient. She had the true Nightingale spirit, but it would be hard to say whether her mother or her hospital gave it to her.

"Recently we have been hearing much about the overtrained nurse. We are constantly being reminded that any woman who knows how to read a thermometer and give a bath can take care of most patients if she would only do what the attending physician tells her. Not long ago a visiting nurse found a patient who for four days had been in the hands of a graduate of a well-known six weeks' course. Everything about that patient that could be neglected had been, every symptom that might have been watched had been overlooked, consequently there were serious complications with which to deal. By the hard work of a special nurse who was with the patient day and night for three whole days, her life was saved, but for weeks she will be in bed.

"It is foolish to say that this is a special case. The average physician is so accustomed to depending upon the intelligence of the nurse or the caretaker of his patient that he frequently overlooks obvious symptoms because they are not called to his attention.

"Good nursing means more than taking a temperature or giving a bath or writing a tidy record. The observation of symptoms would be nothing to the nurse who did not know what to do once those symptoms were noticed. Florence Nightingale's imperishable fame was founded on a solid foundation of years of preparation. A good nurse is seldom born, she is made, and she is not made by mail nor in a few weeks. She is developed after months and years of carefully planned and taught routine in the care of the sick.

"This is what good nursing means. Any patient who has suffered in the hands of the other kind of a nurse appreciates this definition more than the fortunate person who has never been ill."

WARTS FOUND TO BE INFECTIOUS

THAT COMMON WARTS ARE DUE TO INFECTION with a virus having a long incubation period seems to have been demonstrated by Drs. Wile and Kingery, according to an article contributed by the latter, now assistant professor of dermatology in the University of Michigan Medical School, to the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). Assuming that ordinary warts were of an infectious origin, and proceeding on the theory that the infectious agent was a filtrable virus, the two investigators, about two years ago, undertook the proof of these speculations. Ordinary warts were removed and ground up in a mortar with salt, and the mash thus obtained was passed through the finest filter under pressure. The sterility of the filtrate was tested and proved, and it was then injected into several human subjects. Following an incubation period varying from four to eight weeks, extremely small warts made their appearance at the sites of the injections of the sterile filtrate. Some gradually increased in size until they had attained the dimensions of a split pea, at which time they were removed for study. The most striking feature, however, was the marked rapidity of growth exhibited in certain cases. The growths were virtually identical with our present conception of ordinary warts. A "second generation" of warts was produced by inoculation with the first. Dr. Wile goes on to say:

"That localized epithelial changes do result from bacterial implantation or from the products of bacteria so implanted is a fact of which we have ample proof.

"The similarity between such pathologic processes and that occurring in ordinary warts is at least suggestive of an analogous causative mechanism. Such a view is further substantiated by the numerous evidences of contagion exhibited by ordinary warts in their tendency to occur in crops, their transmission to contiguous surfaces by contact, and the frequent appearance of multiple 'daughter warts.' Finally, the infectious theory has been advanced to a great extent by the laboratory experiments of Variot, Jadassohn, and others, who have demonstrated the contagiousness of the lesions in various ways.

"Opposing this view, however, is that which would explain

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their occurrence as the result of foreign-body implantation, because bits of glass, steel, etc., are not infrequently encountered in verrucose lesions. That localized growths of a warty nature undoubtedly occur following such implantation, however, is in no way conclusive proof of the etiologic moment of the foreign body itself. Such a finding might lend itself equally well to the explanation that the wound incident to the entrance of the foreign body served as a portal of entrance for the infecting organism. Finally, it would rather seem that in the production of ordinary warts there must be an infectious agent that is specific, that does not thrive on ordinary cultural mediums, and that is at the same time capable of passing through the finest filtering apparatus obtainable."

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Engineering News-Record," New York.

WHEN THE ROAD-SCALES SHOW AN ILLEGAL LOAD—

ROAD-SCALES FOR LAW-ENFORCEMENT

TAKING A MAN'S WORD that he is not breaking the law does not go far toward enforcing it. A man who will fracture a law is usually not particular about keeping the truth uncracked. If a policeman wants to know whether or not a suspect is carrying hidden weapons, he does not inquire about it politely, he searches him. Thousands of miles of expensive roads ruined by heavily loaded motor-trucks, whose weight they were not built to carry, have brought about the passage of laws in many States limiting the load that may be transported over such roads. And at least a few of these States are as wily as the policeman—they do not take the truckman's word that he has a legal load—they "search" him by actually weighing it. An editorial writer in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York, April 21) names Maryland, New Jersey, and Connecticut as three of the States that weigh trucks, and he refers especially to the experience of the first-named of these. He writes:

"This year has witnessed unusual activity in the matter of State legislation relating to the use of public highways by motor-vehicles. With 9,211,295 passenger automobiles and motor-trucks registered during 1920, an increase of 1,645,849 vehicles, or 22 per cent., over the 1919 registration figures, the need for insisting upon a reasonable use of State highways is apparent. The mere passage of regulatory measures, however, is no guaranty of their enforcement. State highway departments have begun to appreciate this fact, and, while there is still much laxness, an unmistakable trend has developed toward the enforcement of measures which have been placed on the statute-books. A case in point is Maryland, which has progressed much further than most of the other States in the matter of vehicle-law enforcement.

"Most vehicle laws specify some maximum load limit for trucks, and it follows that violators of this regulation can be punished only if definite evidence is produced to show that a suspected truck is actually exceeding the legal maximum. This can not be done by guesswork; it means, of course, provisions for actually weighing motor-vehicles on the roads, as is done in Maryland by permanently located road-scales and by mobile inspection crews equipped with weighing-jacks or loadometers. Vehicle weighing on the road is a comparatively new field of highway-department activity, but the practise promises soon to become wide-spread. Other States, such as New Jersey and Connecticut, to mention only two, are now weighing vehicles on the roads."

Maryland's experience has demonstrated, says the editor, that the mere imposition of a fine on the driver or owner of an overloaded truck is not an effective deterrent. The remedy has been found in compelling the discharge of the excess weight at the roadside. Where fines only were imposed it was often found profitable to load trucks beyond capacity and to pay the fines. Under the policy of removing a portion of the load, however, inconvenience and expense is caused to the operator. He must send out another vehicle to pick up the load, thus incurring delays and increased cost. The method of enforcement is drastic, but it is the only one that secures observance of the law. He continues:

"As a matter of fact, right-thinking motor-truck operators are not objecting to policies which will conserve the highways for their use. Motor-transport will live only so long as the highways are in a condition to carry traffic. In the end, the interests of the highway departments and of the motor-vehicle operators are one. Motor-vehicle legislation, therefore, should aim not to rule trucks off the road, but rather to strike at those selfish interests which, with a comparatively few trucks of excessive weight, soon render highways useless for other and more conservative operators and the community at large."

Writing in *The Road-Maker, Excavator and Grader* (Chicago), R. H. Salmons, vice-president of the Selden Truck Corporation, tells us that California has just bought six "loadometers" for the purpose described above, thus joining the ranks of the enforcers of law by weighing-machine. He thinks that overloading is as bad for the truck as for the road. Railroads learned to avoid it long ago, he says, and truckmen should follow suit. "Motor-truck abuse," he declares, "whether it be overloading or anything else, is a grievous offense against business."

THE EXCESS WEIGHT IS DUMPED AT THE ROADSIDE.

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BUDAPEST'S CONEY ISLAND IN A PLAY

THE CRITICS TRY their hand at renaming "Liliom." This, for those who haven't heard, is the current play produced by the Theater Guild and already acclaimed as the high mark of the dramatic season. The word is said to mean "the tough"; literally, "the lily," as we in contempt sometimes call a person "a daisy." The Guild renders it "The Roughneck," and Mr. Broun suggests "The Tough Egg." As

Photo by Edward Thayer Monroe.

JOSEF SCHILDKRAUT,

Now appearing as *Liliom*. "More than ten years younger than John Barrymore, he has played three times as many rôles."

he knows the parlance of so many special sports he may hit nearer the Coney Island of Budapest where the play establishes itself. Mr. Woolcott prefers "Judge Not"; but this shows he has his mind on the "message" of the play. From his point of view, then, the plot may be recited in this fashion as he does it for the New York *Times:*

"It is a pensive and sanguine comedy which picks up a bit of human riffraff in the débris of Budapest and so twists and turns it that you catch the glint of gold in it. It follows a foolish, wistful, stubborn sinner into Purgatory and hangs breathless on the verdict. You see him consigned to fifteen years in the penitential flames and then watch as he comes faltering back to earth for his day of expiation. As the final curtain falls, he is on his way back to the court on high to hear the last judgment. You, to whom it has been permitted to see something of the fears and hopes and temptations which have strummed on this swaggering youngster here below, who know how impish a part chance has played in the tragi-comedy of his little life and who know what of love and tenderness and essential goodness were hidden away in him, you leave the theater wondering just what that judgment will be, nor envying greatly the power that must face the task of rendering it."

The message, then, which Mr. Woolcott put into words after first seeing the play is concisely this:

"In its way, a quizzical and airy and light-hearted way, it says the brave and bracing thing which Gorky said in 'Night Lodging'—that down in the very dregs of humanity the spark that is divine lives on, waiting to be kindled into flame. 'Liliom' lets you look into the soul of a dirty bum, lets you follow it beyond the grave and back to earth again and leaves you uplifted. There are such scenes of human squalor in it as Gorky might have written, but now and again there are dancing lights that Barrie might envy, and at times a cathedral hush settles over the play for those out front who have a prayer in their hearts. Truly, truly the Guild is to be congratulated. They played for big stakes and they have won."

Good as this seems to sound, Mr. Seldes, writing for the Boston *Transcript*, contends that "the brave and bracing thing about 'Liliom' is that it is too good to have that sort of thing said about it." And the fault in the criticism is also to be found, he maintains, in the production itself. Which means that the Guild, in his view, has made the play "foggy with tears":

"It should not be. The poignancy of the play is in its lightness; the tears should be anywhere but in your eyes. The play was produced for tears and prayer; it was solemn and profound; it suggested that the theme was the reclamation of a bum. And all the time Molnar is still the stunt playwright who dramatized Freud in 'The Devil' and in 'The Phantom Rival'; all the time he is the Continental craftsman without a trace of priggishness who will handle any theme if he can get drama out of it and who will surprize our native provincial minds by showing that altho you have written an entertaining play it does not necessarily have to be empty of ideas."

The predicament, restated from Mr. Seldes's point of view, is "natural enough," "neither comedy nor tragedy":

"It is called a legend, and probably that is why the note of allegory was sounded. It would be like Molnar, or any other European dramatist, to call his piece an allegory and then to outwit his audiences by refusing to have anything to do with symbols or symbolic personages. *Liliom* is a roughneck, a mucker; but he is not Everytough, not the Eternal coster or anything of the sort. He is that particular rough who is employed as barker for a merry-go-round, who picks up and flirts with and deceives and robs servant-girls, who loves the blare of the mechanical organ of the carousel, and who is so nagged by the police that he readily believes in a police system in heaven. *Julie* touches him quite specially, and like many other men he wonders whether something good can not come out of him after all. He beats her and when he is soft he cries about it; the old *Adam* is insurgent in his poverty; he falls into ways more evil than the gallantry of his days as a barker; and, trapt with the consummate neatness which life sometimes affects, before he has time to realize that he has already forfeited at cards the money for which he is preparing to commit murder, he escapes his consequences by suicide.

"The heavenly policemen come for him; the magistrate offers to let him return to life; but *Liliom* is all swagger and refuses; he refuses to admit that he regrets his treatment of *Julie;* he accepts his condemnation to fifteen years of hell's fires with the chance of redeeming himself at the end by doing one good deed

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for his daughter. He asks for a cigaret as he starts for the pit. When he returns to earth, after fifteen years, he finds that his daughter has been brought up to believe that he was fine and handsome and unfortunate—since he had died in America. He will not have it; he can not refrain from instilling a few doubts about her father into the girl's head, and as she orders him to leave, he slaps her hand. His one chance to do a good deed was to say nothing; he has botched even that, and he is led off by his celestial captors, stricken, crusht, and without hope. The inveterate optimists believe that because he has not told all, because he hasn't after all succeeded in destroying the girl's illusions, because he pretended to take back what he had said, he will be pardoned in heaven."

The impressionable Mr. Broun, of the *Tribune*, represents, perhaps, the average observer nearer than the two other critics quoted. We will let him speak of the actors:

"A fine play has found a fine cast. God seems to attend to this. Eva Le Gallienne gives perhaps the most finished performance. It is difficult to see how her work could be bettered. She tears the very heart out of you without ever raising her voice or putting a hand above her shoulder. It is work marvelously sure and vigorous, without a single false move. Joseph Schildkraut is not quite as good as that. He makes some errors. He does a little too much. His exit to the kingdom of purifying fire, for instance, a magnificent moment, is marred because he hammers it just a little. But if he does a little too much he should also be roundly praised for the enormous vitality and inventiveness of his performance. He is extraordinarily resourceful physically. He knows something to do with his body every moment and generally something which impresses you as soundly right the moment it is done. He brings great strength and grace to the rôle. We like his swagger and the gesture of his hands and the manner in which he shoves people around. An actor might play a great many years just to learn the same sudden manner in which Schildkraut slaps the hand of the child in the last act."

THE PRESIDENT'S ENGLISH

MR. HARDING MAY REVISE HIS ENGLISH before his term expires; just now he furnishes a ground of attack which is taken up by two continents. Mr. Wilson suffered constant attack for one particular pet phrase; but Mr. Harding's critic in the New York *Evening Post* thinks Mr. Wilson, in comparison, "a master of clear and forceful expression." It is admitted that Mr. Harding's predecessor was "sometimes guilty of a Scotticism"; but he also, according to Mr. C. Nash Morton, "wrote the language of educated Englishmen the world over." This critic, a voluntary contributor to the paper which prints him, declares "Mr. Harding writes a stilted, dictionary English, tiresome and often marred to the point of being meaningless, by an abstract terminology." Mr. Harding's style, as exhibited in his first state document after becoming President, is the thing which has drawn fire both here and in England. Mr. H. L. Mencken, who has devoted much attention to the development of the mother tongue in America, deals at great length in *The Nation* with what he calls Mr. Harding's "Gamalielese," but we find the matter put in a nutshell in the letter of Mr. Morton:

"Starting off in the first paragraph of his message to Congress with that ugly locution, a split infinitive, he follows it up in the next by the displeasing adverbial form 'illy,' which is unnecessary, as 'ill' is both adverb and adjective. Recollections of Pharaoh's 'ill-favored kine' should have been a warning to him. Next he makes us stare and gasp at his endless supply of abstract and verbal nouns, often in the plural form, when the singular would be better. We meet with words and phrases put to an archaic or obsolete use. We meet with some very ungrammatical English. For the last take this sample: 'Toleration . . . of maintained prices by unnatural methods.' Here the participle 'maintained' is first converted into a simple adjective and then made to do verbal duty. What Mr. Harding meant to say was: 'Prices maintained by unnatural methods.'

"Having, in his acceptance speech, robbed the madhouse of its technical term, 'normalcy,' he opens the flood-gates of abstract and verbal nouns. He dispenses almost entirely with verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The Anglo-Saxon element of our language suffers disastrous eclipse in the shadow of "respiritualization,' 'hospitalization,' 'rehabilization,' and 'war's involvements.' 'Normal' and 'commit' in some of their forms seem to have a charm for Mr. Harding. Not only in the acceptance, but also in the message, he recurs to them over and over again. Once he uses 'commitment,' a word which, at least, is well domiciled in English, which is more than can be said for his favorite 'committals.' In some of his future messages, I suppose, he will give us committalcy, formalcy, and ruralcy.

Photo by Edward Thayer Monroe.

EVA LE GALLIENNE,

Who, in "Liliom," "tears the very heart out of you without ever raising her voice or putting a hand above her shoulder."

"He has fished up 'prosper America first,' 'modernly accepted,' 'a wholly becoming influence,' 'there has been suggestion,' 'artificial taxes,' something 'which fritters energy,' a tariff enactment 'emergency in character.' Had he written 'an emergency tariff,' I might not—to borrow his own elegant phrase—'complain at him.' What does this noun-adjective 'emergency' qualify—'in character,' 'tariff,' or 'tariff enactment'? In the way of uncalled-for plurals we have as specimens: 'International understandings,' 'costs of living,' 'prewar normals,' 'war's involvements.' Mr. Harding speaks of a 'body of citizenship,' and he would 'formulate, if not a policy, at least a national attitude.' Can we 'visualize,' as he said of a certain 'creation,' 'a formulated national attitude'? It would be worth a fortune to the movies."

The London *Daily Chronicle* finds the message "would cause a shudder in academic circles." For reasons similar to Mr. Morton's:

"He describes America as 'illy prepared for war's aftermath.' He says she is 'ready to cooperate with other nations to approximate disarmament.' He refers to the overlapping of functions

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'which fritters energies' and talks of 'protesting outlay' when what he means is protesting against outlay.

"Mr. Harding is accustomed to take desperate ventures in the coinage of new words. In his election addresses he invented the hideous 'normalcy.' This message gives us 'hospitalization' which the English-speaking world might surely have done very well without."

Mr. Arthur Brisbane, in the New York *American*, has a theory why Mr. Harding's "English" is disliked by the English, saying also that "Mr. Harding could easily make the English praise his style." Of course, Mr. Brisbane abandons literary criticism—

"He says: 'We want the biggest navy.' If he would say, 'We may safely rely upon England's fleet to protect us,' that 'style' would please the English.

"He says: 'We lent ten thousand millions to our friends in Europe, and expect them to pay it back instead of spending it on war-ships.' If instead he would say, 'I have no intention of collecting our foreign debts,' that 'style' would suit all Europe perfectly.

"It isn't the President's 'Yankee English' or any defect in his literary style that bothers England; it's the fact that he means what he says, and 'talks American.'"

AS HAMILTON WENT TO A CABINET MEETING

WRIST-WATCHES were a sign of effeminacy before the war; they almost became the sign manual of the soldier after it. Circumstances alter our opinion of clothes. "I wanted to express the force of a man who wore lace ruffles and yet had the might to combat Jefferson and Madison," says Mr. James Earl Fraser, who has just completed a statue of Alexander Hamilton to be placed in front of the Treasury Building in Washington. He visions Hamilton as one "with the mind and nature of an aristocrat," who yet "put it all over the men he had to deal with by sheer power of character and knowledge." Mr. Fraser, who is reported by Louise Eberle for the Boston *Transcript*, declares that his aim was to show in his statue "why men called a gentle man and a gentleman the 'little lion.'" Miss Eberle, with the help of Mr. Fraser, shows us how the underlying motive in the work came through:

FRASER'S STATUE OF HAMILTON,

The man who "wore lace ruffles and yet had the might to combat Jefferson and Madison."

"The writer had the privilege of watching the growth of the Hamilton for more than a year, and saw that ever-wonderful phenomenon that takes place in the work of great painters, sculptors, writers, and actors—the slow arrival, after infinite pains, at complete spontaneity.

"There is Hamilton. He has taken his hat, thrown his cloak over one arm, and, neither standing still nor walking, is caught in a moment of arrested motion that is the sculptor's ideal—and generally his despair—to secure.

"Of this pose Fraser says: 'I like to think that Hamilton has just come out on the steps of the old Treasury and is on his way to a Cabinet meeting. He has one of his usual struggles ahead of him in which he has to fight down opposition to measures and ideas from which we are deriving benefit to-day. He knows a fight is ahead of him, knows its strain, but knows also that he will win by the sheer power of his superiority of mind.'

"That remark indicates a thing that has appeared clearly in the process of watching this statue grow to completion. It is that Mr. Fraser, when he is modeling a portrait, gets inside his character as completely as an actor creating a rôle. One might appear at the door of the studio on a day when he was at work on the Hamilton, and, after no preliminaries but a friendly 'hello,' be greeted with—'Did you know that much of our Treasury system is still carried on just as Hamilton laid it out? Isn't it amazing?' Or he would begin to tell about the will in behalf of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, which Hamilton was asked to draw up so that it could *not* possibly be broken, and which fulfilled this condition so perfectly that to-day (what with the increase in real-estate values) what was intended as a modest charity has perforce become a great landlord and improver of property."

There is also an interesting story of the copartnership between the sculptor and the model:

"There's a splendid man who swims who poses for the Frasers, and from his supple body the artist worked out that intangible motion of Hamilton's body at the shoulders and waist that gives such extraordinary grace to the figure. But when the statue was nearly done there came a hitch. The model sweltered patiently away day by day (it was summer) in the hot old coat that had been resurrected for the purpose from some collection. But still the Hamilton did not progress as it should. Something beyond the model's power to suggest was needed.

Then one day all was well. There was a new model who showed a curiously amused flicker of a smile when people came in and stared at him. And they stared because, in his black satin knee-breeches, he seemed simply a young aristocrat of a former day in the habiliments suited to him. And his casual way of running to the door when the bell rang, and being apparently unconscious of the sensation he caused in the hearts of visitors, only added to the impression that he was not simply a model 'drest up.'

"One young woman, of both the artistic and social worlds, smelled a story instantly. She talked to the model about *le beau monde* to which she belonged, and he talked back in the terms of a familiar. She tried French, and got the same results—sparkle for sparkle, quip for quip. Mr. Fraser stood by, apparently unconscious, as he worked on, but enjoying every bit of it with his own good sense of humor. But he never peeped, and we would have gone away as ignorant as the visitor had not a chance mention of a name we knew revealed the identity of the model—a young man born to the *beau monde*, whose rich and important father did not know that his son was thus obtaining a vicarious immortality.

"'Now in ancient Greece,' explained Mr. Fraser, 'there would have been no mystery about it at all. Members of the aristocracy there could be commandeered by artists, and they felt honored, for was it not a god for whose human likeness they were posing?'"

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON YOUTHFUL MORALS

LIKE ISAIAH THUNDERING against idolatrous Jerusalem, Savonarola denouncing the profligacy of Florence, or John Knox calling down the wrath of God upon the head of Queen Mary Stuart, so the voices of religious leaders have always been heard when tendencies in dress and conduct have seemed to reflect a decline in, or an indifference to, morals. The dances young people dance these days, the garments young women wear or refrain from wearing, and all the other outward signs of the "new freedom" felt by the generation growing to manhood and womanhood in these after-war years have occasioned grave forebodings on the part of teachers and legislators and social workers and editors, and have even been the cause of serious discussion among the young people themselves. Preachers and priests and rabbis have denounced some of these tendencies in the pulpit and through the press, and the editors of religious papers have exprest their views in no uncertain terms. To discover just where the Church and the Synagogue stand on this much-discust question, we have collected the views of religious editors of all sects and of all sections, and here present them to our readers, just as last week the college presidents and the spokesmen for the youth in our colleges had their hearing. There seemed to be a roughly even division last week between those who saw a real menace in present-day tendencies among the young and those who could see no cause for great anxiety. The religious editors, in so far as they comment at all, are more nearly unanimous in agreeing that there is a peril. But it must be admitted that many of the more important church weeklies published in the great Eastern cities and representing large constituencies of educated and progressive churchgoers do not devote much editorial space to the subject. Moreover, a considerable proportion of the denunciation of modern dances comes from representatives of denominations opposed to dancing and worldly amusement on general principles. The Catholic Church, from the Pope down, it is interesting to note, seems to be thoroughly alarmed over present fashions in dress, and the Baptist and Methodist papers, it is equally notable, take the occasion to denounce whole-heartedly the modern social dance. In Christian church circles the recognition of an evil tendency is followed by a search for a cure, and organizations have been launched in more than one great denomination to help bring the young people under better influences. In many cases, the girl problem is seen to be one for women to solve, and Christian women are undertaking its solution. Better forms of amusement, better examples, and better instruction in the home are called for by many religious editors.

The religious journals which find little cause for anxiety in present tendencies in youthful dress and conduct are in a decided minority among those who send us editorials or other expressions of opinion. Their views will be stated at the outset, to be followed by the louder chorus of warning and denunciation. The Jewish weeklies seem to find less to criticize in connection with dances and feminine attire than their Christian contemporaries. For instance, the editor of *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) emphasizes his disagreement with the college editor who speaks of certain dances and costumes as "popularizing indecency." "Except for the shortness of the skirt," he says, "ball costumes show little change during my time, which has been a pretty long one. The present generation of women are perhaps more sophisticated than were their grandmothers, but that they are less virtuous or less clean-minded, I do not for a moment believe." Similarly, *The American Jewish World* (Minneapolis) is inclined to think that many people's imaginations have been "unduly overwrought over the matter." "There is nothing indecent or vulgar about the new dances," so far as this editor can discover, "if they are indulged in by the right people in the proper place and proper environment." Whatever immodesty and indecency does occur is attributed to the character of the young people concerned and the place—that is, dance halls of a certain type. We can not expect to keep everybody perfectly moral, and the only safeguard is for parents to see that their own children do not visit places of a questionable character. In this way, and in this way only, we are told, "the evil will be reduced to a minimum." *The Jewish Advocate* (Boston) looks on dancing as a fine art which is sometimes abused. The editor believes "that education and not alarm will cure the evil of indecent dancing." He feels that the parents and the teachers together can handle the situation and that any preaching by ministers on the subject will be of no use. The Young Men's Hebrew Association naturally has its social problem, but it believes that it is solving it, as least as far as the dance is concerned. The Y. M. H. A. *Bulletin*, of New York, thinks that modern jazz furnishes good rhythmic music under proper supervision. At the Association dances it is said to be occasionally necessary to reprimand young ladies, and occasionally to caution a fox-trotting couple. In general, "objectionable dancing or dress is a rarity at the Association," and when it appears it is "never permitted to progress beyond the first minute."

Turning to the unalarmed Christian periodicals, we find modern critics of dancing compared by *The American Church Monthly* (New York), to the elder son in the Parable who would not go in to the dancing and festivities in honor of the returned prodigal—"They refuse to sympathize with pleasure in any form." In the opinion of this representative of the "high-church" element among Episcopalians, "dancing is a legitimate form of amusement for Christians, and it may quite properly be accompanied by lively and alluring music." The editor of this paper also refuses to allow himself to become unduly excited about the way in which women dress to-day. He recognizes that fashions differ from day to day and that what is proper in one land is improper in another. As to some of the most extreme fashions, it is well to "use moral suasion wherever we can," but, after all, "there is really no cause for a panic. In any case our most formidable ally is the Northern winter. God help those who live in the South!"

Another spokesman for Episcopalians, Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee, who is now presiding Bishop of the Church in America, exhibits a similar calm. The world, he says, "is not a bit more wicked than it has been several times before." And he sees a sign of vast improvement in the fact that "people do openly to-day things that they used to do in secret." He defends both the young men and the young women, saying in a Baltimore *American* interview:

"The girls of to-day are as fine and as high-minded as any girls ever were. . . . I have yet to meet one who seems tainted in the least degree by what they tell me is the tendency of the age, which is toward too much freedom with their male friends. . . . . .

"If there have been, and, of course, there have been, extremes in dress and deportment to be noticed in the young females of our species, it is reasonable to suppose that these are

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exceptional. There are always persons who exaggerate a style and a manner."

Bishop Gailor is as little imprest by the charges made against the young man of to-day. These are his words:

"Frankly, I don't believe that he has thus derogated from his father's habits and principles. I base my judgment of him on what I know from my own experience."

At almost the other end of the doctrinal scale we find the Unitarian *Christian Register* (Boston) objecting to any indictment of the rising generation. There are, of course, "a few gilded youths," but they are very few in comparison to the large numbers of "young people in all our communities who are courteous, studious, orderly, and in their attitude idealists." It might be a good thing "if the critics would pause a moment and recall their own youth, their love of good clothes, entertainment, sparkle, and sunshine." This generation, concludes the editor, is no worse than the one in which the elderly critics grew up. Another Boston weekly, *The New-Church Messenger*, also withholds its condemnation. It admits that there is some improper dancing, but "decent people will dance decently, and indecent people will dance indecently, whatever steps may happen to be in vogue." The thing to do with young people, it seems to this Swedenborgian paper, is not to try to prevent them from dancing, but "to instil so firmly in their hearts the Christian standard of purity that whatever they do will even unconsciously be an embodiment of it."

Turning now to the large number of religious papers which confess themselves seriously alarmed over the habits, amusements, and clothes preferred by young people nowadays, we note first an extremely emphatic expression of opinion from Dr. Francis E. Clark, who speaks with authority as founder and president of the Christian Endeavor Society, the largest and most important interdenominational Protestant young people's organization. In a full-page article in *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), Dr. Clark denounces the modern "indecent dance" as "an offense against womanly purity, the very fountain-head of our family and civil life." It seems to Dr. Clark no longer open to question, "that many girls who call themselves respectable so dress or undress themselves as to be more acceptable to the amorous embraces of the men. If this does not call for reprobation and reform, I do not know what does."

A very general opinion among church editors is summed up in the declaration of *The Mission Herald* (Plymouth, N. C.), an Episcopalian diocesan organ, that "there is an ugly, sinister wave of immorality sweeping over the country." In the diocese of Chicago, the editor of the official organ of the diocese quotes with entire confidence in her accuracy, a statement of a social worker at a church meeting to the effect that dance evils are rife among the high-school students of Chicago. These evils prevail especially among the young people of the so-called "better classes." For instance, it is said, a common question heard when a young girl is asked to a dance in these better circles is, "With or without?" meaning with or without corsets! The dance evil, declares the editor himself, is now general, has become a national problem, and should be recognized and dealt with promptly. The editor of *The Southern Churchman* (Richmond) is inclined to think that a certain unnamed student of social problems was right when he said recently: "I believe there never was a time when more men were living straight than there are to-day and never a time when more women were going to the devil. We are beginning to get a single standard of morals, but we are getting it low instead of high." There are facts which point this way, the Episcopalian editor believes. And no one, he observes, "can set down the limits to which the disintegration which begins with social immodesty may extend." *The Southern Churchman* calls attention to an appeal sent to the church authorities by a number of churchwomen of New York who advocate an organization to discourage fashions involving an "excess of nudity" and "improper ways of dancing." Among the signers are Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman. The Woman's Auxiliary of this denomination feels there has been a "breakdown of high moral standards" which is manifested "particularly in the habits of our women, young and old, as shown in insidious conversation, profane language, indecent dress, improper dancing, excessive drinking, gambling, and a general indifference to reasonable safeguards of proper conduct." This organization's executive board calls for the formation of local committees to arrange—

"(*a*) Plans to arouse parents to the necessity for strengthening and safeguarding the ideals of American homes by maintaining Christian standards of life and training for the children of this generation.

"(*b*) For meetings with mothers and other thinking women for the consideration of the things tolerated to-day in society, with a view to eliminating the obnoxious features, such as indecent dress, the painting of faces, excessive drinking, improper dancing, joy-riding, vulgar conversation, swearing, etc., etc.

"(*c*) For meetings with girls where the influence and conduct of women may be discust in a sympathetic and intelligent manner.

"(*d*) For presentation of the evils of vulgar and suggestive moving pictures, promiscuous dance halls, immoral plays and literature—either in book or magazine form—for the purpose of forming sufficient public opinion to guard against these things and to provide wholesome and attractive recreation and amusement.

"(*e*) For the formation of influential groups of women and girls in every community who refuse to sanction those things which, according to Christian teaching, lower the standards of life and thought."

The Catholic Church is far from being unmoved by the new ways of dancing and dressing. "Dancing is not wrong," remarks *Truth* (Brooklyn, organ of the International Catholic Truth Society), "but many of the modern dances are decidedly off color." Speaking of the modern dance, *The Catholic Telegraph* (Cincinnati) says that there is not a feature of it that is not suggestive of sin. Indeed—

"There are, in fact, some features so flagrantly violative of public decency that they would not have been tolerated in a free-for-all dance-hall by the police as recently as twenty years ago. The music is sensuous, the embracing of partners—the female only half-drest—is absolutely indecent; and the motions—they are such as may not be described, with any respect for propriety, in a family newspaper. Suffice it to say that there are certain houses appropriate for such dances; but those houses have been closed by law."

The editor of *The Catholic Transcript* (Hartford) feels that "fathers and mothers as well as the Church have reason to look to the fashions both in dress and in dance that now obtain among their sons and daughters." The Catholic *Daily American Tribune* (Dubuque, Iowa) considers that its own stand on the question of present-day dances and costumes is plainly revealed by the following titles taken at random from some of its recent issues: "Hits Improper Dances"; "Nasty Dress and Dances"; "Protest Against Dress Indecency"; "Dancing Society Wars on Shimmy"; "Want Women to Adopt Standard Dress"; "Modern Dance Leads to Spiritual Death"; "'See-More' Waists"; "Immodest Dress Bar to Sacrament"; "Cities Curb Freak Dances"; "Immoral Craze Leads Officials to Act in Indiana"; "No Shimmying for Children"; "East St. Louis Bans Freak Dances"; "Immodest Dresses Condemned by Women"; "Girls, Listen to Common Sense and Good Taste," etc. Some of the modern dances "are an expression of animalism and lead to spiritual death," we read in this Catholic daily which quotes with evident approval the recent remark of a Missouri legislator that "mothers are helping to send their daughters to hell by permitting them to walk the streets almost in a state of nakedness."

(*Continued on page 52*)

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RUSSIAN MUSIC FOR OUR CHURCHES

AMERICAN EARS may not be attuned to Russian Bolshevik propaganda, but as our church musicians are said to be wandering in a "bog of nothingness," it is thought that the deeply religious music of the Russian Church may well find a place in Western liturgy. A successful movement to introduce Russian music into our services has been under way for several years, and already, writes Harold Vincent Milligan in *The New Music Review* (New York), our church congregations are becoming familiar with such names as Bortniansky, Gretchaninoff, and Rachmaninoff, where formerly Smart, Stainer, and Barnby reigned supreme. Tho it is problematic just what effect this active and successful propaganda for the Russian ecclesiastical composers will have upon our occidental church music, it is true, believes the writer, that they have something to say to us and that it behooves us to listen. Some of the Russian anthems and canticles are almost too exotic for the average church congregations, and their introduction has been effected through the concert halls rather than through the church service. Yet "one thing may be said at the outset about the music of these Russians; it is unmistakably religious. It could never be mistaken for anything but what it is." It springs from the fertile soil of an ecclesiastical tradition of great antiquity, and its deep roots strike into the subsoil of an unusually potent folk-music. Traces of the form and tonality of ancient Greek music may be discerned in many of the oldest Russian folk-songs, forming a background of intangible and incalculable power for the ultimate production of just such music as later years have produced. True religious fervor is, after all, a comparatively rare thing, thinks the writer in *The New Music Review*, and truly religious music is not often met with. But the music of the Russian ecclesiastical composers sounds a genuine religious note, and here in America "we have especial need for the bracing effects of this unaccustomed idiom." As conditions are—

"Not only do we have to combat the dry-rot of academic formalism, we have, on the other hand, to offset the vitiating effects of secular music of inferior quality set to 'sacred' words, and the puerile claptrap of the gospel hymn school which still represents church music in an astonishingly large number of communities. It has not been so many years since adaptations of the sextet from 'Lucia,' the quartet from 'Rigoletto,' and other operatic transcriptions were put forth by supposedly respectable publishing houses as 'anthems' and eagerly consumed by the church public.

"It is to be hoped that much of this Russian music will find a permanent abiding-place in our church repertoire and even more to be hoped that it will not be without effect upon our own composers, especially those of the younger generation. There are, indeed, already signs that some of the writers of our church music have found inspiration in the fervid pages of Russian composers. Among the younger composers whose recent writing shows traces of the Russian music may be mentioned Philip James, some of whose recent anthems display a distinctly Muscovite physiognomy. This does not mean that a slavish imitation of the externals of the Russian music is to be recommended, but it is to be hoped that we can so digest the spirit and intensity which characterize the best Russian choral compositions that we may adapt the message and manner to our own needs and evolve a sincere and spontaneous manner of utterance along similar lines."

"NO NAME STANDS HIGHER THAN THAT OF RACHMANINOFF"
Among contemporary composers of Russian music, and his "All Night Vigil" is said to be "one of the important landmarks in modern church music."

Among contemporary composers of Russian Church music, says the writer, no name stands higher than that of Sergei Rachmaninoff, composer of fifteen anthems which form what is called in Russian the "Combined Prayer Service," or "All-Night Vigil," consisting of the vesper and matin service linked together for the nights of vigil preceding the great holidays. In the opinion of Kurt Schindler, conductor of the Schola Cantorum, we are told, the "'All-Night Vigil' represents beyond all doubt one of the important landmarks in modern church music by its sublime craftsmanship, its skill in vocal orchestration, its new and unheard-of effects. . . . The rhythm is free and untrammeled by the usual pattern of equal measures; like harmonized Gregorian song it surges and ebbs according to the meaning of the text and the cadence of its words." The work is pervaded by a rare spiritual atmosphere, and there are many passages of ineffable beauty.

"Some of the numbers have an exotic quality which would perhaps make them somewhat out of place in the average American church, altho there is no reason why congregations should not be trained up by a gradual process to a proper appreciation of this music, whose message is as universal as art itself. Others again of the anthems are of a quality that requires no politic introduction to Western auditors, notably the 'Ave Maria,' the 'Nunc Dimittis,' and the 'Glory Be to God.'

"For the director of secular choruses there need be no such limitations. Tho written for religious services, music of such profound significance as this belongs to the whole world. Its subtle intricacies, its imposing climaxes and dramatic contrast will call out the best of which conductor and chorus are capable. Such a number, for instance, as the '*Gloria in Excelsis*,'

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or, as it is sometimes called, 'The Great Doxology,' runs almost the whole gamut of musical expression, from the most elusive *pianissimo* to the most sonorous *fortissimo*, with the utmost freedom of rhythm and plasticity of phrase, with every shade and color, with varying mood and sudden change. To render properly such a monumental composition as this argues a perfect command of tonal resources. It is a veritable touchstone of taste and ability. Seldom have the hearts and minds of both performers and listeners been simultaneously so moved and invigorated.

"It is quite impossible to give but the merest suggestion of the power and beauty of this music. Like all the masterpieces of really great art, it stands aloof from analysis and untouched by criticism."

WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR THE NEAR EAST

SO SUCCESSFUL AND BUSINESSLIKE have been the activities of the Near-East Relief Committee that "Americans should be proud of this great humane effort." This remark, attributed to Admiral Mark L. Bristol, United States High Commissioner to Turkey, will set at rest the minds of any who have been disposed to question the work of the great organization, and we can gather from the Committee's report itself, as summarized by *The Intelligencer* (Reformed Church), that the Near-East Relief has succeeded in saving hundreds of thousands from extinction. Coupling this report with the gratifying statement of Senator Medill McCormick on the success of the Child-Relief Fund in Europe—recently referred to in these pages—it will be seen that America has well acted the Samaritan in two of the worthiest causes which have come before humanity.

As required by law, the Near-East Relief has prepared a report for presentation to Congress, detailing the activities of its work. It is shown, according to *The Intelligencer*, that $14,596,336.89 has been accounted for as receipts and disbursements during 1920. The total cash receipts and disbursements since the organization of the committee amount to $46,482,924.38, while the addition of flour, merchandise, and items other than cash bring the total valuation of the relief administered through this organization to more than $60,000,000. Says *The Intelligencer* further:

"As to the accomplishments of the organization, Mr. Vickrey's report shows 711 American and Canadian relief workers, including physicians, surgeons, nurses, mechanics, industrial experts, engineers, agriculturists, teachers, administrators, orphanage experts, supply, transportation, and general relief workers employed on little more than a volunteer basis, while 87,291 native workers have been used by the Near-East Relief organization. According to the report, 63 hospitals, with 6,522 beds, 128 clinics, 11 rescue homes, 299 orphanages accommodating 54,600 children in orphanages, and 56,039 children outside orphanages, have been maintained by the Near-East Relief.

"It is reported that approximately 2,790,490 Armenians are still living out of a prewar population of about 4,000,000. In parts of Cilicia alone it is stated that 65 per cent. of the Armenian Christian population perished from starvation during the war, while in the whole of Syria not less than 25 per cent. perished from the same cause. It is estimated that had it not been for the American relief furnished through the Near-East Relief, fully half of the present Armenian population of the Near East would have succumbed."

The field of operations covered European Turkey (Thrace), Anatolia, Armenia, Cilicia, Kurdistan, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia, and Transcaucasia. While relief is given impartially to all the needy, without distinction as to race or religion, the greater part of the work is declared to have been carried on among the Armenians, Greeks, Nestorians, Syrians, and Assyrians, largely Christian, of whom 651,970 were furnished food during a large part of 1920, and 300,000 garments, comprising 1,500,000 pounds of clothing and shoes, were distributed to refugees.

ANOTHER "CHRISTIAN DAILY" SUCCUMBS

THE FACT THAT A NEWSPAPER describing itself as a Christian daily has failed is no reflection on the Church nor on Christian people, says *The Fourth Estate* (New York), commenting, without sympathy, on the short life and collapse of *The American Daily Standard*. The lesson "serves only to prove that the shoemaker should stick to his last and—the preacher should stick to his ministerial duties and not try to tell editors what to put in their papers."

"For years and years ministers of the Church, either singly or in meeting assembled, have complained that the newspapers devoted too much space and prominence to reports of crime and scandal, and many of them thought that when the 'Christian' paper started Christian people would drop the other 'vile' dailies and flock to the new *Standard*.

"But they didn't.

"In his statement explaining the reason for the failure, Editor Monsma says, 'The Christian leaders of Chicago have failed us utterly.'

"The average daily newspaper of to-day is merely a reflection of the desires of the people who subscribe for it. That is a lesson that every publisher has to learn."

The American Daily Standard started publication in Chicago on December 22, 1920, as an undenominational Christian daily, and announced that it would minimize crime and scandal news. Publication was suspended sixty-six days later. In announcing the suspension J. Clover Monsma, president of the publishing company, stated, according to press reports, that his paper had "tried to meet the wishes of those people who profess to be dissatisfied with newspapers as they are." Failure was assigned to the financial depression and to the fact that "the Christian leaders and high-class business men of this town have failed us utterly."

BOLSHEVIK ANXIETY OVER RELIGIOUS "LAPSES"—An interesting side-light on religious conditions in Russia appears in a Moscow wireless dispatch which the Manchester *Guardian* reprints. The Soviet Government, it seems, is officially antireligious. The people have been asked to help carry on antireligious propaganda, but the authorities find many still so wedded to the old traditions and beliefs that they not only refrain from cooperating with the Government, but actually weaken the Government's position by publicly taking part in religious ceremonies. The Government's serious concern over the situation is shown by its attempts to alter it, one of which takes the shape of a letter addrest to all party organizations and individuals and sent out by the Agitation Propaganda Section of the Russian Bolshevik party. This communication is quoted by the English daily as follows:

"In nearly every organization one meets with the violation by individual members of the party regulations concerning religion. Paragraph 13 of our program, whereby all members undertake to conduct antireligious propaganda, is on many occasions completely ignored. While the Bolshevik party as a whole conducts this antireligious struggle, individual members of the party not only refrain from cooperating, but even assist in strengthening religious prejudices by the public fulfilment of the most stupid religious rites and by not possessing the necessary force of character to combat the prejudices and demands of the backward sections of the population among whom they are living and with whom they are bound up by material, economic, and family ties.

"In order to combat such a state of affairs, various organizations in accordance with the quality of their members undertake various measures which are in no way coordinated. The Central Committee, with the object of benefiting by local experience, appeals to all organizations to express their opinion on this matter and to forward concrete propositions giving the most glaring instances of the violation of the party program concerning religion."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

LOCAL patriotism is a virtue worth cultivating, but a recent play has humorously pointed out that the besetting purpose of Americans, at least as soon as they have the means to do so, is to go anywhere from their birthplace. Boston has a warm champion in a native son, stationed, so says *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), which prints this, as a "first-class private at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor":

BOSTON

BY EDWARD YERXA

A labyrinth of intersecting streets
In which gray buildings specter-like arise.
Anear the Common where the work-girl greets
The noonday with glad laughter in her eyes.

Proud monuments of iron, stone, and brass
Upreared to view the years of honored age.
And sunlit spires, and from out the past
The voice of priest and patriot and sage.

Molded by time and clime and sea-girt land,
Virtue and vice in metropole array—
The crowned woman, scales set in her hand,
The painted jade whose jewels dim the day.

Within the streets the busy marchers tread;
The shop-girl with a longing in her soul—
The pencil-seller cries his wares for bread—
The youth with eager eyes upon the goal.

All these are yours, the busy mart of trade,
The bright-lit mansion and the broken pane,
The barefoot, laughing children that God made
To cheer the slums like soothing summer rain.

God gave you much, wise counsel and of grace,
Breeding, at which the scoffers idly prate;
They call you cold—they see your seeming face
And not the heart which is the open gate.

A city set upon three golden hills,
Alloyed with brass and metals' lesser mold,
And yet withal a pulsing heart that thrills
The love that loving never groweth old.

A labyrinth of intermingling ways,
Set eastward, looking out upon the sea;
God gave you much of wealth in length of days.
God give you Youth and laughing eyes to see!

Is it a sign of the times that red moves our versifiers to utterance where blue was the former color motive? In *Harper's* (May) we find this:

MANDARIN RED

BY LOUISA FLETCHER

I am the color of audacity,
Of rhythmic tribal dance, of tropic love.
I am that tinct released upon the air
When cymbals kiss, or comets meet above.

I am the color of a twanging lilt
Played underneath a Spanish window-ledge.
I am asudden born when these are wed—
A braggart's laughter and a coquette's pledge.

Look for me in the lanterned nights of June,
Swinging by flimsy wires to fruit the dark
That lovers seek at rustic festivals,
Deep orange bubbles floating in the park.

Look for me when you read a page of "Kim,"
Drink of me when you hear Chanson Indoue;
Know me one rapturous instant, when the wing
Of tanager beats flame into the blue.

I am the blood of Harlequin,
The pulse of all things riotous and fleet.
A deal of me, and you have carnival;
A little—and the heart must skip a beat!

Punch took a high hand in killing or scotching the esthete of the past century. He has found a subtler enemy in the psychoanalyist, and serves notice on him here, tho we must admit not very courageously:

MODERN DISPENSABLES

The late lamented Gilbert once composed a little list
Of the various social nuisances who "never would be missed,"
But latter-day developments provide an ample grist
To the mills of those desirous his inquiry to assist.
To begin with, there's that deadly bore the Educationist
Who seeks to merge the teacher in the terminologist;
Then, to turn from fact to fiction, there's the luscious amorist
Who delights to tell of kisses which by him were never kissed;
But third and worst is he who with a muck-rake in his fist
Usurps the pompous title of a psychoanalyst.

MR. LITTLEFIELD, on the staff of the New York *Times*, is Italy's interpreter and friend. He gives us here in verse the ideals of a new organization that has been compared to the old Kuklux Klan of the South. It is formed to see that Italy is not destroyed by its too radical element.

FASCISTI

BY WALTER LITTLEFIELD

From cloud-hid battle-front on Alpine height
To where the azure sea in sunshine sleeps—
Tirreno's kiss the Adriatic greets—
We'd won, with pain, with wound, with life, by right
Our long-lost land. Insatiate, the slight
Of friends; insatiate, the fiend who seeks
To blast our laurels while the field still reeks—
To turn a chaos to eternal night.

Enough of this! The she-wolf's whelps awake.
The fasces that the Roman lictors bore,
The legion's eagle—symbols now we take
For love of land, for justice, and the law,
Our zeal, our faith, all sacrifice we stake,
This renders death sublime and fate secure.

MAN'S most intimate possession is the thing he has least to say about. He carries to the end, unless he overcome his loyalty, the thing that may give him daily pain. What a treasure has one picked out like Mr. Benet's adored for a fortunate name. He confides this to the New York *Evening Post:*

NOMENCLATURE

BY STEPHEN VINCENT BENET

Some people have names like pitchforks, some people have names like cakes,
Names full of sizzling esses like a family quarrel of snakes,
Names black as a cat, vermilion as the cockscomb of a fool,
But your name is a green small garden, a rush asleep in a pool.

When God looked at the diffident cherubs and dropt them out of the sky
He named them like Adam's animals while Mary and Eve stood by.
The poor things huddled before him in scared little naked flocks—
And he gave you a name like sunlight and clover and hollyhocks.

For your mouth with its puzzled jesting, for your hair like a dark, soft bird,
Shy humor and dainty walking, sweet laughter and subtle word,
As a fairy walks with a mushroom to keep the rain from its things,
You carry your name forever like a scepter alive with wings!

Neither change nor despair shall touch it, nor the seasons make it uncouth,
It will burn like an autumn maple when your proud age talks to your youth;
Wise child, clean friend, adoration, light arrow of God, white flame:
I would break my body to pieces to call you once by your name!

WHERE the men are reticent the women put their thoughts into words. This poem, oddly enough, by one who could hardly have seen No Man's Land with the physical eye, has a keen vision for it in imagination. We clip from the New York *Times:*

THE CITIZENS OF NO MAN'S LAND

BY ROSELLE MERCIER MONTGOMERY

Why is it that, altho we settle down
And live the lives we lived, a strange unrest,
A something, haunts us as we work or play—
A restlessness too vague to be exprest?

Is it that we who, out there, walked with Death
And knew the fellowship of Fear and Pain,
Are citizens for ay of No Man's Land,
And never shall be as we were again?

To those of us who played the Game out there,
And saw brave men, who failed to win, lose all
Where Fate was dealer, Life and Death the stakes,
Shall other games forevermore seem small?

'Tis true that home is dear, that love is sweet,
And pleasant are our friends to be among,
Yet something lacks, to us from No Man's Land—
Is it that no one here can speak our tongue?

We can not tell them what befell us there,
For well we know they could not understand,
So each sits quiet, by his own hearth fire,
And sees therein the sights of No Man's Land!

We have a secret way to judge of men—
It is a way we learned to judge out there.
But what, or how we learned it, none will tell—
It is a secret that we can not share!

See this rich fool, here, fling his new-got gold
While waiters fawn and bow and watch his hand!
Here he is king, but we look on and smile—
Gold could not buy your way in No Man's Land!

And this smooth orator who thrills the throng
With tales of noble deeds in No Man's Land,
If he had seen, as we saw, brave men die,
He'd have no rhetoric at his command.

They feel our strangeness, too—those at our side
Who chatter of the things of every day;
They mark our silences, our strange reserve,
"Ah, he is changed!" they shake their heads and say.

They say the dead return not, but I think
We know, who have come back from No Man's Land,
How ghosts must feel, to walk familiar ways,
And yet find no one there to understand!

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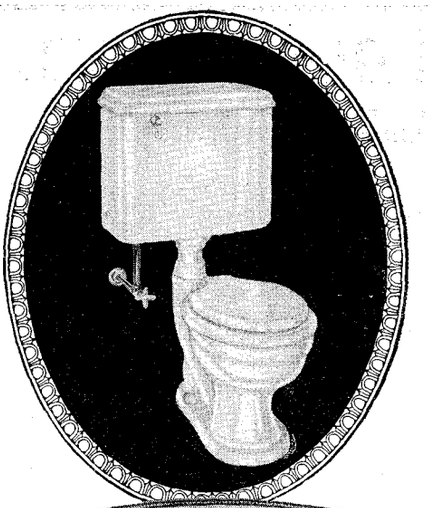

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

GREAT AND SMALL BONAPARTES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA

PARIS HAS RECENTLY FINISHED CELEBRATING Napoleon Week, the hundredth anniversary of the death of the great conqueror. New York has been celebrating Napoleon Week also, comments an observing journalist of the metropolis—"the only difference is that New York celebrates Napoleon Week fifty-two weeks in the year." In a light and cheerful manner, which nevertheless carries the same general argument as numerous weighty editorials in this country and abroad, he goes on to introduce a number of Gothamites who have been inspired by the example of Napoleon, or at least have been called Napoleons of Something - or - other. "There are so many Napoleons on Broadway that it is almost impossible to walk up or down the Great White Way without stepping on one of them," he concludes, in the Metropolitan section of the New York *Sunday World:*

There are Napoleons in Wall Street, in the leather business, in the cloak-and-suit trade, the fish trade, and I have even heard of the Napoleon of the cheese trade.

Consequently, it is not surprizing that the American art galleries were crowded with buyers during the sale of Napoleonic relics last week and that the Napoleonic exhibition at the Spanish Museum attracted large crowds. Thousands of New-Yorkers collect Napoleonic relics, and Warren C. Crane and W. R. Powell have collections of Napoleonana that are world-famous.

"The Corsican upstart died a century ago," adds the new "colyumist" of the Chicago *Tribune*, "to become the god of self-made men."

From the New York "World," Metropolitan Section.

NAPOLEONS EVERYWHERE, INSPIRED BY THE GREAT ORIGINAL.

France has been celebrating "Napoleon Week," but we celebrate it every week in the year, says a New York journalist, while a Chicago "colyumist" canonizes the "Corsican upstart" as the "god of self-made men."

Napoleon himself was aware of the impression that he was making on the minds of men, even after he had, as an exile in St. Helena, deserved his title of "history's greatest failure." He was "at pains to talk with posterity through his intimates and the members of hishousehold," says an editorial writer in the New York *Times*. The defeated potentate is quoted by Las Cases, one of his most sympathetic biographers: "Our situation here may even have its attractions. The universe is looking at us. We remain the martyrs of an immortal cause. Millions of men weep for us; our country sighs; and glory is in mourning." The judgment pronounced upon him "by the eloquent Channing," the *Times* writer goes on, "shows him as a superman whose head had been turned by glory until his head was no more human":

To rule was not enough for Bonaparte. He wanted to amaze, to dazzle, to overpower men's souls by striking, bold, and magnificent results. . . . . .

He achieved his desire to such purpose that the celebration of his anniversary in France, more than a hundred years later, was able to take the minds of the public temporarily away from such a large matter as the threatened invasion of Germany. Principles for which he stood, the very qualities of his personality, resulted in wrangles in the French capital. Socialists and Republicans objected to the honor paid "the world's greatest militarist." The salute of artillery "marking the hundredth anniversary of the minute the Corsican died at St. Helena was fired an hour and twenty-two minutes too soon, and hot-headed admirers of the great Napoleon are charging that the mistake was deliberate on the part of Republican scientists who wanted to discredit the celebration," says a special dispatch from Paris to the New York *World*.

The eulogy of Marshal Foch, given beside the tomb of the ex-Emperor and conqueror as a dramatic close to the centenary celebration, balanced the various views, and presented a commentary which seems to many editors at once modern and fair. The modern conqueror declared that it was due to Napoleon's military lessons that the Allies conquered Germany. Napoleon had failed and fallen, said Foch, because he believed that the fate of peoples could be settled by the sword, because he forgot that peace was more blessed than war. To quote from Edwin L. James's special cable to the New York *Times:*

Raising reverently the sword of Austerlitz, Marshal Foch began his eulogy by a review of Napoleon's military glories, and praised his ability to defeat larger forces with smaller ones. One could read between the lines that he was telling how he followed the example which he described. After an eloquent portrayal of the military ability of Napoleon, the Marshal said:

"He carried his victorious eagles from the Alps to the pyramids and from the banks of the Tagus to those of the Moskva, excelling in their flight the conquests of Alexander, of Hannibal, and of Cæsar. He remains thus the great captain, superior to all others, by his great genius, his thirst for activity, and his nature ardent to the point of intemperance, which is always favorable to works of war, but dangerous for the equilibrium of peace.

"He raised the art of war beyond all known heights, but this art itself carried him to dizziness. Identifying the grandeur of his country with his own, it was by arms that he wished to settle the fate of peoples, as if one can bring happiness to a nation from a succession of victories dearly bought, as if a people can live on glory and not by work, as if defeated nations, their

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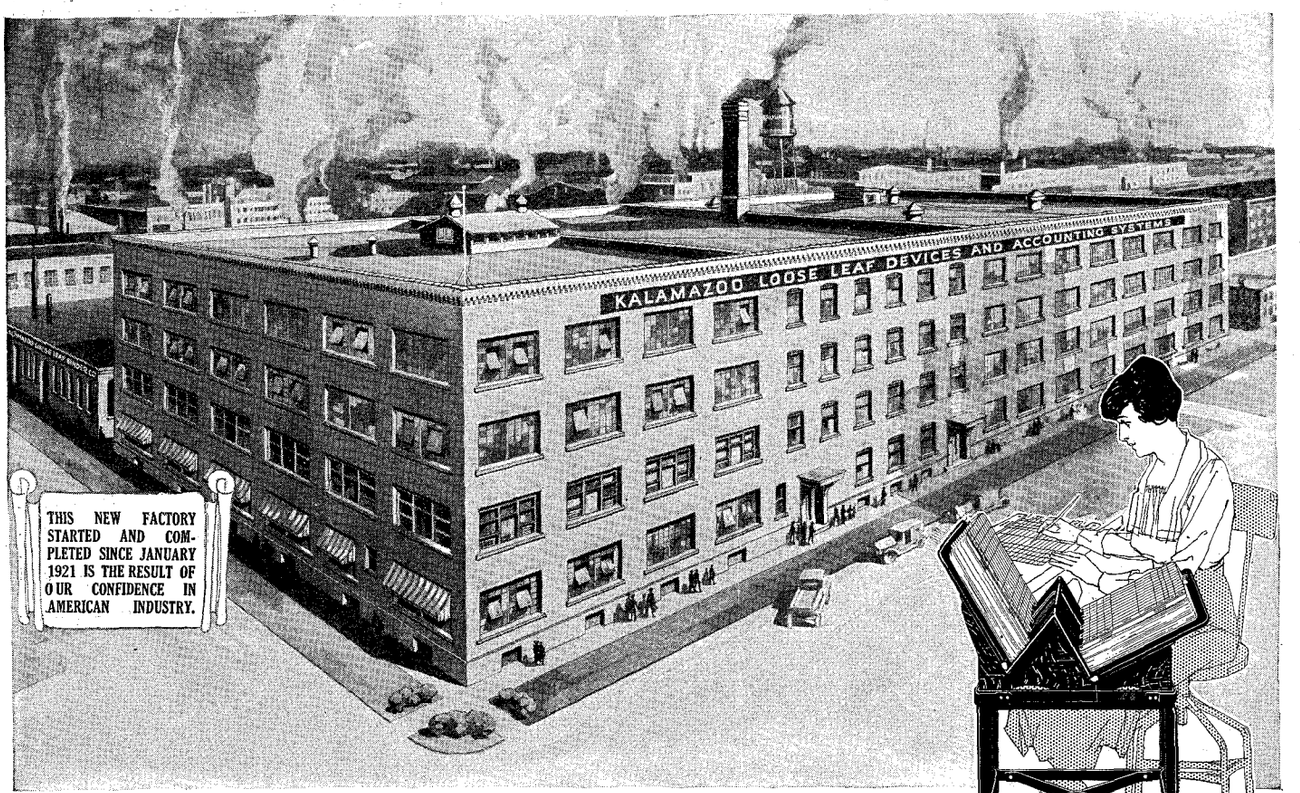
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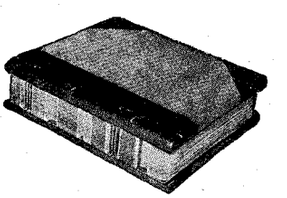

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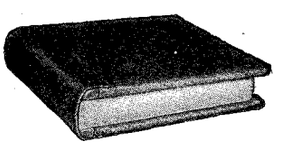

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independence crippled, should not raise themselves up one day to reconquer it and bring forth armies strong in numbers and in faith in their cause, as if in the civilized world right should not prevail over power based solely on force.

"Surely that man errs, no matter how gifted he be, who in arranging the affairs of humanity loses himself in his own views, who sweeps aside the moral law of society built upon respect of the individual, and who forgets principles and liberty, equality and fraternity, which constitutes our civilization and which are the very essence of Christianity.

"Sire, sleep in peace. Even from the tomb you still serve France. At any danger to the country our flags wave under the wings of your eagles. If our legions were able to return victoriously through the triumphal arch you built, it was because that sword of Austerlitz showed the way and taught how to unite and lead the forces which won our victory.

"Your masterly lessons, your authoritative work, remain unparalleled examples. By studying them the art of war becomes each day greater. It is in the rays of your immortal glory that generations for decades to come will know how to use the science of armies in the sacred cause of the defense of the country."

A writer in *Le Temps* (Paris) gathers from French newspapers of a hundred years ago a connected account of how the French people received the news of the death of the deposed and exiled Emperor. The story leads from the first bare announcements, without comment, more than two months after the event, up to the eloquent eulogies, a few weeks later, which anticipated his present place, almost that of "an entombed deity" in the minds of most of his countrymen. Nevertheless, there is in some of these old eulogies a ring curiously like that in the pronouncement of Marshal Foch. To translate from an article in *Le Journal du Commerce* of a hundred years ago, when it was taken for granted that Napoleon's body would remain on the island of his exile:

The tomb at St. Helena will remain in the midst of the sea to give this eternal lesson to the masters of the earth: that a man may receive from nature all the gifts of genius, that he may have flown his victorious flag from the Tagus to the Borysthenes, may have given laws to twenty nations and ruled over twenty kings, and yet be forced to succumb at last, if he is not guarded by the love of the people and by the institutions of their choice. Europe, called to arms against Napoleon and despotism, was able to shatter them both. The same Europe had bowed before Napoleon and liberty.

Robert Ingersoll's famous bit of oratory, inspired by a visit to Napoleon's tomb in Paris, is recalled by the Socialist New York *Call*. The sonorous, rolling sentences, among the finest product of the sort of oratory popular in this country shortly after the Civil War, lead to somewhat the same conclusion reached by Marshal Foch and the writer in the hundred-year-old *Journal du Commerce*. Mr. Ingersoll's appreciation runs:

A little while ago I stood by the grave of the old Napoleon—a magnificent tomb of gilt and gold, fit almost for a deity dead—and gazed upon the sarcophagus of rare and nameless marble, where rest at last the ashes of that restless man. I leaned over the balustrade and thought about the career of the greatest soldier of the modern world.

I saw him walking upon the banks of the Seine, contemplating suicide. I saw him at Toulon—I saw him putting down the mob in the streets of Paris—I saw him at the head of the Army of Italy—I saw him crossing the bridge of Lodi with the tricolor in his hand—I saw him in Egypt in the shadows of the pyramids—I saw him conquer the Alps and mingle the eagles of France with the eagles of the crags. I saw him at Marengo—at Ulm and Austerlitz. I saw him in Russia, where the infantry of the snow and the cavalry of the wild blast scattered his legions like winter's withered leaves. I saw him at Leipzig in defeat and disaster—driven by a million bayonets back upon Paris—clutched like a wild beast—banished to Elba. I saw him escape and retake an empire by the force of his genius. I saw him upon the frightful field of Waterloo, where Chance and Fate combined to wreck the fortunes of their former king. And I saw him at St. Helena, with his hands crossed behind him, gazing out upon the sad and solemn sea.

I thought of the orphans and widows he had made—of the tears that had been shed for his glory, and of the only woman who had ever loved him, pushed from his heart by the cold hand of ambition. And I said, I would rather have been a French peasant and worn wooden shoes. I would rather have lived in a hut with a vine growing over the door and the grapes growing purple in the amorous kisses of the autumn sun. I would rather have been that poor peasant, with my loving wife by my side, knitting as the day died out of the sky—with my children upon my knee and their arms about me—I would rather have been that man, and gone down to the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust, than to have been that imperial impersonation of force and murder known as Napoleon the Great.

Napoleon's relatives in this country are traced by a writer in the New York *Evening Post*. The chapter of the Bonapartes in America began as early as 1802, "when the dazzling Jerome, the First Consul's youngest brother and the one who gave him the most trouble, landed in Norfolk." That chapter, the writer goes on,

is far from ended to-day, as Washington society can assure you. But because of the way history has of depending for its life upon fiction, it is the escapades of Joseph and Jerome and the long despairs of that "fair dupe of destiny," Elizabeth Patterson, that flourish in local memory, rather than the living and excellent achievements of their descendants. Jersey, Maryland, and Jefferson County have really been most intimate with kings of the Corsican line. But the solid sum of the contribution, when all the tales are told, remains this: Charles Lucien Bonaparte's worthy continuation of Wilson's monumental "American Ornithology," and the distinguished services, in American public life, of the grandson of Napoleon's brother, Charles Joseph Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy in 1905 and later Attorney-General of the United States.

Back to "Old Mortality" of Scott's novel Mrs. Sterling has traced the ancestry of Elizabeth Patterson, who, entranced by Jerome's uniforms and dancing, was married to him at Baltimore by Archbishop Carroll five months after he landed, despite the alarms and excursions of the frantic French Ambassador, who found his chief function at that time to be the raising of funds for Jerome's festivities. So began her long, unhappy years of pilgrimage and entreaty, whose fortunate outcome, more than half a century later, was the recognition of the legitimacy of her stanchly American son, Jerome Napoleon Patterson, by Napoleon III. at Paris.

Her son, Jerome Napoleon, was born at Camberwell, England, and educated in part at Geneva, whence he went to visit his illustrious uncles in Italy. He never concealed his preference for the United States above Europe, and when he married he chose an American named Susan Mary Williams. Both their sons were born in Baltimore. The eldest, Jerome Napoleon, served as colonel in the army of Napoleon III. and died in Massachusetts in 1893. The second, Charles Joseph, Harvard '71 and Harvard Law School '74, was the future Cabinet member. Jerome Napoleon's son, Jerome Napoleon Charles Bonaparte, was graduated from Harvard in 1900, later residing in Washington. His sister, Louise Eugénie Bonaparte, married a Danish count.

Farther to the north another Bonaparte story began when Joseph, once King of Naples and Spain, the fallen Emperor's eldest brother, came to Bordentown, using the ship which he had begged Napoleon to take in his stead. Joseph set up a magnificent country estate in New Jersey. He had landed in New York in 1815 as plain "Comte de Survilliers," but the good folk of New Jersey could not forget the loftier titles he had borne. He had been estranged from his wife, Julie, for years, and she remained in Europe.

After a time Joseph purchased a wild tract of forest and mountain in Jefferson County, and there he built his "villa in the woods," where he installed as mistress Annette Savage, daughter of a Quaker family of Philadelphia, dividing his time thenceforth, until he returned to Europe in 1832, between Bordentown and Wilderness. Their daughter and her husband in later years went to Paris and were received by Napoleon III. at the Tuileries. The monarch granted Mrs. Benton a pension; it ceased after Sedan, and, her husband dying, the plucky descendant of the King of Spain supported herself for twenty years by teaching music at Utica and Watertown. She died in circumstances tragically humble at Richfield Springs, N. Y., in 1891.

Latest to arrive of our Napoleonic visitors was Louis Napoleon, third son of the illustrious captive's brother, who landed in New York in 1837, after being deported by the French Government. He made his quarters at the old City Hotel on Broadway, and among his American friends were the poet Halleck and General Scott. He intended to stay here for some time, but, receiving word of his mother's dangerous illness, he soon returned to Europe, after writing to President Van Buren a letter praising American personalities, hospitalities, and abilities, and regretting that he could not remain "to study a people who have made more conquests by commerce and industry than we have by our wars." (This was the Bonaparte who was to become Napoleon III.)

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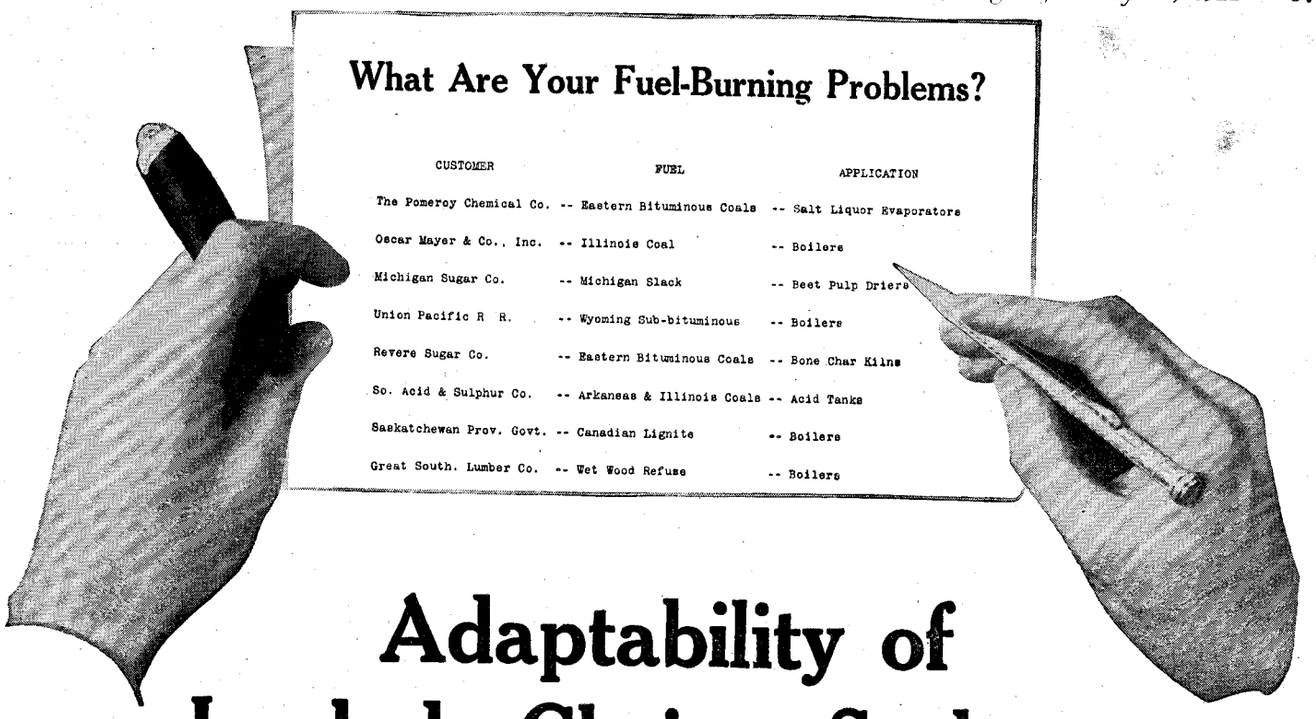
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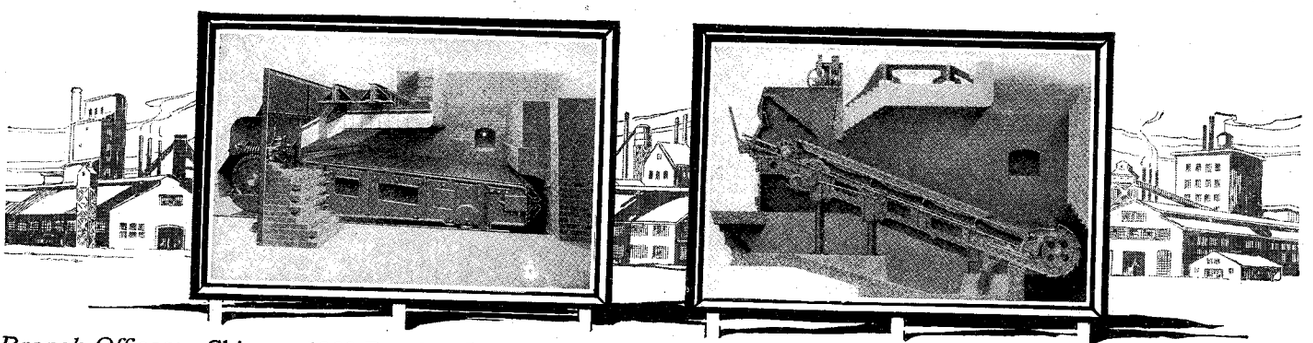

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"JELLING" DIFFICULTIES IN THE BELGIAN ANNEXATIONS

OUR Government is "waiting for Europe to jell," says a Washington correspondent in jocular mood, but the joke, it appears, is not so much appreciated by the people directly concerned in the "jelling process." The mixture of Germans and Belgians in the districts of Eupen and Malmédy, lately taken from the German Empire, is among the several similar mixtures which, we are told, are not "setting" as well as they might. These districts, annexed by Germany a hundred years ago, are now predominantly inhabited by Germans, according to a correspondent for the New York *World*, whose investigations were quoted at length in THE DIGEST for April 9. On a basis of strict "self-determination," the correspondent testified, the districts would have voted 50 to 1 in favor of Germany, but Belgium avoided this danger by regulations that practically suppress the German vote. In order to present both sides of this apparent suppression of the German majority, however well justified that suppression might have been on historical grounds, THE DIGEST wrote Baron de Cartier, the Belgian Ambassador, some weeks before the publication of its article, asking for information bearing on the Belgian difficulties in the annexed districts. The Ambassador's reply, received too late for publication with the article which presented Belgium's apparent neglect of her Peace-Treaty pledges, is presented herewith. He recalls that Eupen and Malmédy, "an integral part of the Belgian provinces ever since the dawn of history," were torn away in 1815 by the operation of the Treaty of Vienna. Then, he continues:

Eupen and Malmédy, as well as their inhabitants, were transferred to the King of Prussia for mere dynastic purposes. In those times, indeed, the population was passed from one sovereign to another, together with the land on which it lived, by virtue of treaties in the making of which the interested people had no voice.

By the Treaty of Versailles of 1919, which was signed by the German Government, Eupen and Malmédy were simply returned to Belgium, to which they had always belonged until 1815.

The plebisicite which, according to Article 34 of the Treaty of Versailles, was to be held during six months then took place. Registers were opened at Eupen and at Malmédy from January 11 until July 23, 1920, every week-day from 9 to 12 A.M. and from 2 to 4 P.M., and every Sunday from 9 to 12 A.M. Every inhabitant, male or female, twenty years of age, of the districts of Eupen and Malmédy was allowed, during those six months, to register his vote or his protest. It is to be noted that the area of the two districts is only thirty miles long and fifteen miles wide.

The result of the plebiscite was as follows: Out of a total population of 33,726 inhabitants who possest the qualifications for voting, only 270 availed themselves of the opportunity to protest; of these 209

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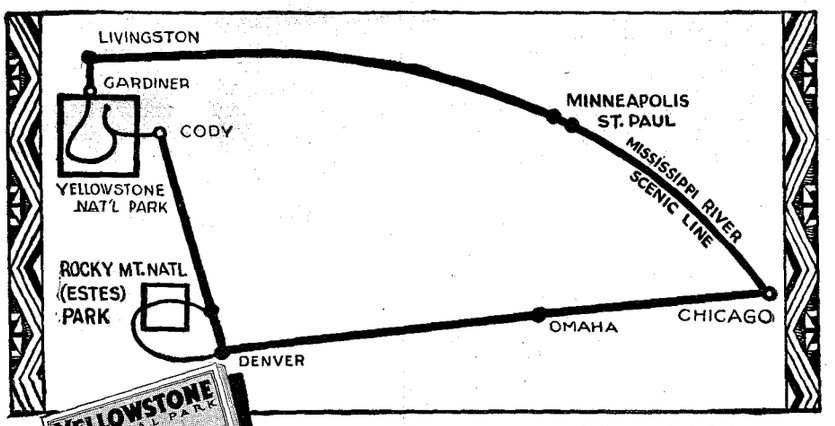
were men and 61 women; among those who protested were 43 German officials and 5 wives and 1 daughter of such officials.

As stated above, all the complaints and allegations against the fairness of the plebiscite which are reproduced in your correspondent's article have already been embodied in a document addrest by the German Government to the Council of the League of Nations, which, after investigation, found them baseless and accordingly decided that Eupen and Malmédy should be again part of Belgium. By another note, dated November 30, 1920, the German Government has brought again before the Council of the League of Nations those same complaints and allegations, and the Council has maintained its former decision, which has been subsequently ratified by a unanimous vote of the assembly of the League of Nations.

FARMERS IN PRISON—A WARDEN'S VIEW

THE farmer's chance of going to prison is considerably less than that of his city cousin, in whom everything of the original Adam is highly developed by the restrictions and contacts of the street. And if the farmer should go wrong, once is generally sufficient. He rarely commits a second offense. Shutting him from sight of the hills and fields is sure to cause a yearning in his bosom which he will never want to experience again. But the city youth soon becomes callow, and if he once goes wrong he is much more apt than his rural cousin to continue along the criminal path. In proof of this J. K. Godding recites in *Capper's Farmer* that eighty-five city men to every fifteen men from the farm have checked through his office into the cell houses in the twelve years of his superintendency of a penitentiary. He is warden of a penitentiary in a typical farming State in the Middle West. Conditions in this State, writes the warden, are not materially different from those in other Middle-West States, and his experience shows that, with the rural and the urban populations almost equal, the towns and the cities yield more than five times as many criminals and law violators as does the rural population. This, he feels, warrants him in saying that in Middle-West States, where 60 per cent. of the population is rural, 60 per cent. commits only 15 per cent. of the crime. He continues:

In the 85 per cent. of the prison population that the towns and the cities are responsible for are the worst and lowest types of criminals. The men who go to jail from the farms are almost always uneducated, or only partly or poorly educated, or mental or physical defectives. The habitual criminals come from the bright-lights regions. Also, the bulk of the jail population from the farms is made up of tenant farmers and farm laborers, and among these largely the transient, shifting type of tenant or laborer. Please do not understand me to fling at the tenant or the farm laborer as such. I have tenant and laborer friends who are as upright, lovable, and as good as the best. What I mean is that the natural, inborn shiftlessness and moral weakness of some of these transients account for crime. Still further,



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the hard circumstances in which some tenants and laborers are forced to live, the lack of educational advantages, and the lack of good, clean, wholesome homes weaken the moral fiber and promote crime.

Early in my studies I made the discovery that I had hoped for: that farmers are one-crime men. There are no persistent repeaters among them. They can learn a lesson. They are radically different from city criminals.

This fact buttressed my contention that, in proportion to population, rural districts are relatively free of crime, as compared to cities, that farm folks are more law-abiding, healthier mentally and physically, and less subject to criminal temptation.

It isn't always easy for a farm boy to commit a crime. His environment tends to keep him clean and good. He has to overcome difficulties to break the law. There are many young men in jails and penitentiaries, but most of them come from the cities. Usually city boys have little to do but play when they are not in school. Streets and alleys call them after four o'clock. On Saturdays they loaf. They loaf during summer vacation. They seldom run errands, milk cows, feed pigs, churn, or help mother with the washing. They learn neither obedience nor industry. So they naturally get into trouble. They make the wrong sort of friends; find boys who are bad.

But the farm boy does enough work every morning to wake him up and keep him busy, and when bedtime comes he has done enough to warrant that he will sleep soundly. He keeps clean physically and mentally, having no street or alley to play in and rarely finding evil companions to sway him from the right. Tho he is perfectly at home on the farm, when the farmer goes to the city he finds himself at a loss. On the farm he is a skilled workman; in the city he finds no market for his services, and he is soon thrown among the floaters, loafers, and occasional workers. Then trouble comes quickly. The writer cites this instance:

Mike came through the steel doors one day into my office. His papers showed that he had been convicted on a charge of burglary. He was a clean-looking chap and had none of the earmarks of criminality. I delved for his story. I have heard dozens like it and they are sadder to me because, if these youths had remained on the farm they never would have had to walk through that barred gate, on the outside of which, unfortunately, the man who enters leaves respectability. Public opinion unjustly rules that he can not again assume that respectability when he passes out.

Mike went back to the farm after the war. He found it somewhat drab and uninteresting. He remained a while and went to the city. There he fell in with a girl. She was bad. Through her Mike met a thief. The thief stole a number of electric fixtures. Having no place to hide them, he left them with Mike and moved on. He was too wise to try to sell them at that time. But one day Mike needed money. He sold some of the fixtures. They were identified. Mike was arrested and sent to prison for the other fellow's crime.

Farmers I have met in jail are the better type of prisoners. None is vicious. Often they are accidental criminals. They are not diseased. Drugs, liquor, and evil habits have not lowered their physical vigor.

JULIUS CAESAR'S STENOGRAPHER, AND SOME OTHERS

WHEN Julius Cæsar called his stenographer, no chic, short-skirted damsel pirouetted into his editorial sanctum, pencil poised in the air and note-book flapping, to take down his "Commentaries" on the Gallic Wars, and thus cause his name to be anathema among the younger generations of posterity. Cæsar's stenographer came into the room with papyrus and stylus, decorously sandaled, tuniced, and togaed in the approved style of that day, and sat at the great one's feet to take down the dictation. Men only were shorthand-writers in Cæsar's time, and if their speed was less than that of their heirs to-day, at least they had many more characters to learn and remember. Even in Cæsar's time, stenography was a well-developed profession, and it thrived well into the Dark Ages. St. Luke, we are assured, in all probability took down the Sermon on the Mount in shorthand. It is also reported that some of the pupils of that early time who had suffered long under a hard taskmaster turned on their instructors and stabbed them to death with their styli. Then there is the case of the great ecclesiastic who, finding his stenographer dozing when he should have been transcribing his notes, dealt him such a vigorous blow on the ear that the stenographer died from the effects of it, and the churchman had to leave the city in order to avoid trial for manslaughter. It is suggested that this is the origin of the habit stenographers have to-day of covering up their ears under their hair. As a matter of fact, shorthand has been a subject for inventive genius since the days of Plutarch, who mentions that in the debate on the Catilinian conspiracy in the Roman Senate in 63 B.C., the famous oration of Cicero was reported in shorthand. There are many famous instances in which an abbreviated writing system was used. The first mention of shorthand, writes John Robert Gregg, inventor of the Gregg system, in *The Century Magazine*, is in connection with the Roman poet Quintus Ennius, 200 B.C., who used a scheme of 1,100 signs that he devised for the purpose of writing more swiftly than was possible by the ordinary alphabet. Doubtless some method of abbreviating words was used by the Hebrews, and also by the Persians, several hundred years before Christ, tho there is no evidence that shorthand characters or other special symbols were employed. The system used in Cicero's day was invented, we are told, by one of that famous orator's freedmen—Marcus Tullius Tiro. He was well educated, and, after being set free, became Cicero's secretary and confidant. Shorthand-writers have some difficulties to-day, but, says the writer:

When one remembers that the shorthand-writers of those days were without paper, pen, pencil, or ink, and possest

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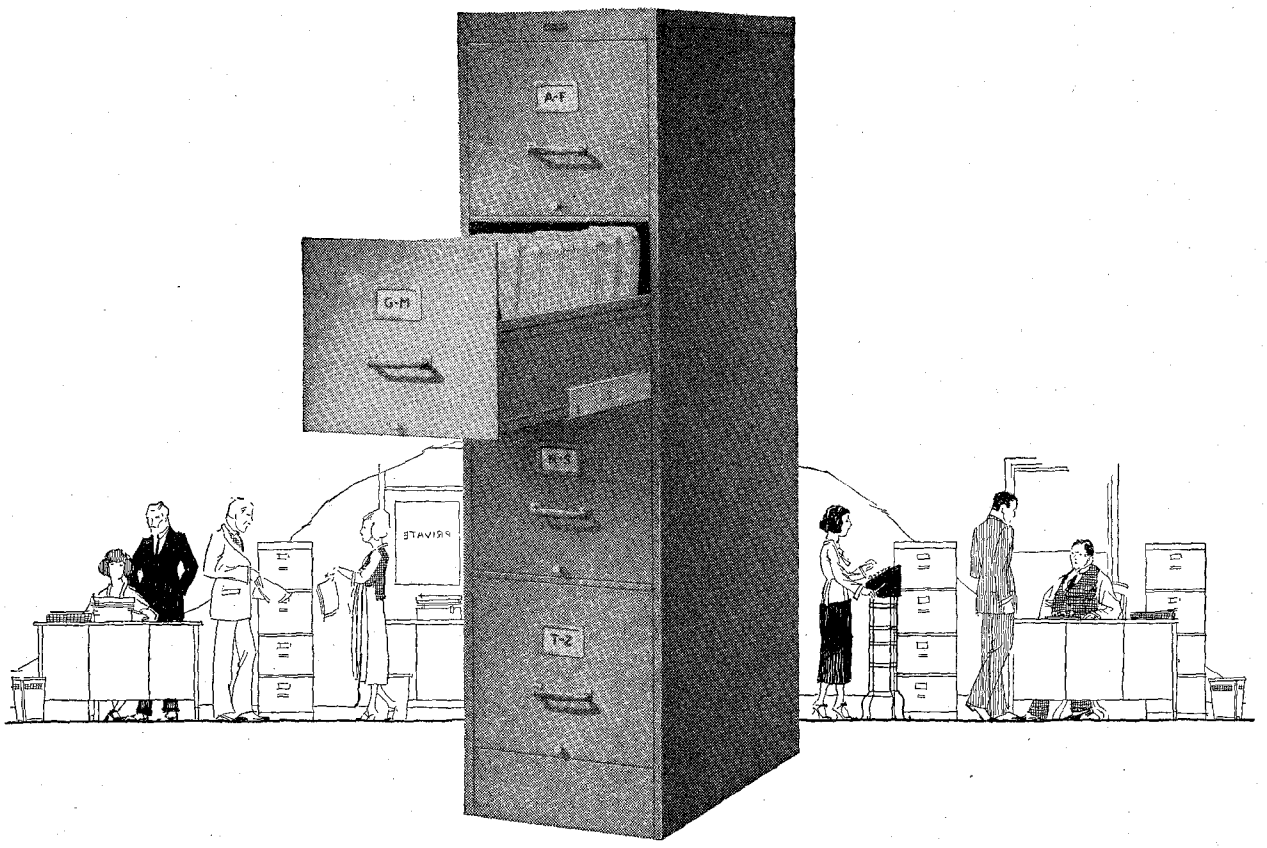

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

only a crude method of shorthand-writing, it is almost incredible that they could report anything. The writing was done on tablets that were covered with a layer of wax. The edges of the wax tablets were raised in order to allow their being closed without injury to the writing. These tablets were fastened together at the corners by wire, thus forming a kind of book. As many as twenty tablets could be so fastened. When the book consisted of two tablets only it was called a diploma, and the official appointments conferring public office were in that form; hence our word "diploma."

The instrument used for writing was a stylus, which was about the size of an ordinary pencil, the point being of ivory or steel, with the other end flattened for the purpose of smoothing the wax after a record had been made, in order that the tablet could be used again. It was with such instruments that Cæsar was stabbed to death.

Tiro must have possest unusual skill as a shorthand-writer, for Cicero, in writing to a friend when Tiro was absent, complained that his work was delayed because, while he could dictate to Tiro in "periods," he had to dictate to others in "syllables." Cicero himself was a shorthand-writer, but evidently not a skilful one, as he writes to Atticus, "You did not understand what I wrote you concerning the ten deputies, I suppose, because I wrote you in shorthand."

In reporting the Roman Senate, it is said that Tiro stationed about forty shorthand-writers in different parts of the curia, who wrote down on their tablets what they could. The transcripts were afterward pieced together into connected discourse. Even to-day, in the reporting in our own Congress, a somewhat similar method is used, except that the writers take notes in relays. It is stated that some of the Roman stenographers were trained to take down the first parts of sentences and others the closing words.

For the transmission to posterity of some of the finest bits of literature and some of the most effective orations of Roman civilization the world is much indebted to Tiro and his followers. A knowledge of the Tironian system became a much-prized possession in the early days of the Christian era. According to this authority:

> Emperors, statesmen, orators, poets, and philosophers were among its devotees. References to shorthand are to be found in the works of Cicero, Horace, Livy, Ovid, Martial, Pliny, Tacitus, and Suetonius. Julius Cæsar was a writer of shorthand, and the poet Ovid, in speaking of his records, says, "By these marks secrets were borne over land and sea." Titus Vespasian, the eleventh of the twelve Cæsars, was so proud of his skill as a shorthand-writer that he took part in contests for wagers and personally taught the art to his stepson.
>
> Augustus Octavianus, the first of the Roman emperors, was an expert writer of shorthand. During his reign he appointed three classes of stenographers for the Imperial Government. It is recorded that he taught shorthand to his grandchildren, which indicates the esteem in which he held it. By decree the Senate named the month of August after him. It will thus

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be seen that two of the months were named after men who wrote shorthand, the other being July, after Julius Cæsar, it being his birth month.

With the decline and dissolution of the Roman Empire, shorthand, like all other arts, lost favor, and during the Dark Ages it was banished from the world. However, it was revived during the Renaissance in Italy and the Reformation in Germany and England. The first system of shorthand published in modern times was that of Dr. Timothy Bright, whose system of "characterie" was published in London in 1588. The author said that he was inspired to devise his system through reading Plutarch's reference to the reporting of the Catilinian conspiracy. John and Charles Wesley, the founders of the Methodist Church, were shorthand-writers, and Dr. Philip Doddridge, in his famous theological college, insisted that all students preparing for the ministry should learn shorthand first in order that they might easily take down his lectures. Shorthand was also used for other purposes. The most famous diary ever published was that of Samuel Pepys, who gives us a graphic account of the Great Fire of London and many intimate accounts of the court of King Charles II. Moreover, continues Mr. Gregg,

There is evidence that the art of shorthand was in use in this country within half a dozen years of the landing of the Pilgrims. In the library at Springfield, Mass., there are preserved the shorthand note-books of Major John Pynchon, the son of the founder of Springfield, containing reports of the sermons of the first pastor of Springfield, the Rev. George Moxon. These sermons are dated from 1637 to 1639, seventeen years after the coming of the *Mayflower*.

A majority of the writers of shorthand in New England in the early colonial days were men of distinction. Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, was a very accomplished shorthand-writer. An Indian Bible belonging to him in which are annotations in shorthand is still preserved in one of the historical societies. It is not, however, generally known that many years before coming to this country Roger Williams, at nineteen years of age, was employed by the famous lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, to report the proceedings of the Star Chamber in 1618.

John Winthrop, Jr., the son of the first governor of Massachusetts, and who was himself afterward Governor of Connecticut, was an accomplished shorthand-writer. When he arrived in Boston in 1631 he proceeded to superintend the settlement of the town of Ipswich, Mass., while his wife Martha remained in Boston. They corresponded in shorthand, and many of these shorthand letters, which were written in 1633, are preserved by the Winthrop families under the date of that year. I mention this particularly because Martha Winthrop is the first American shorthand-writer of the gentler sex of whom we have record. As early as 1650 Sir Ralph Verney spoke of the "multitudes of women practising shorthand in church." A discourse published in 1700 was described as "taken down in characters from the pulpit by a young maiden."

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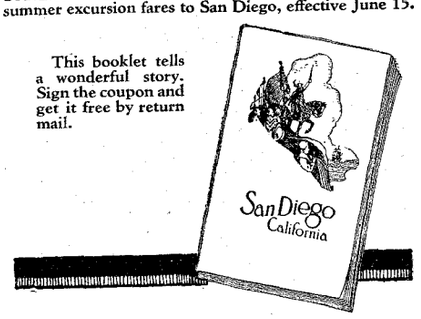

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BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES

WATCHING WILD DEER BY MOONLIGHT

A SKULKER and a fugitive by day, disturbed, apprehensive, and wary, the deer can not really be known by such fleeting glimpses as may be caught of his shadowy form crossing old roads or clearings at dawn or dusk. Always an insubstantial creature, he is peculiarly so when seen in the forests. But his true life is lived at night, and no one, we are told, can have an accurate idea of him who has not observed him browsing by moonlight. Now that most of his animal enemies—the wolves and catamounts—have been practically exterminated, he is less afraid of the dark than the light, and his movements then are bolder and freer. In the Southern pine-woods near his plantation home, Archibald Rutledge, a sportsman who confesses that he finds more pleasure in observing the woodland dwellers than in killing them, built himself a perch in a tree so that he might learn something of the secret life of the whitetail deer by watching at night. "It is," he says, "an animal vividly interesting: shy and crafty, swift and elusive, gentle and beautiful. There is no creature which seems more adequately to express the spirit of the lonely wood, the solitary lake, the silent mountain, the gloomy swamp," and he tells in his book, "Plantation Game Trails" (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston), some of the things he learned in his night watches:

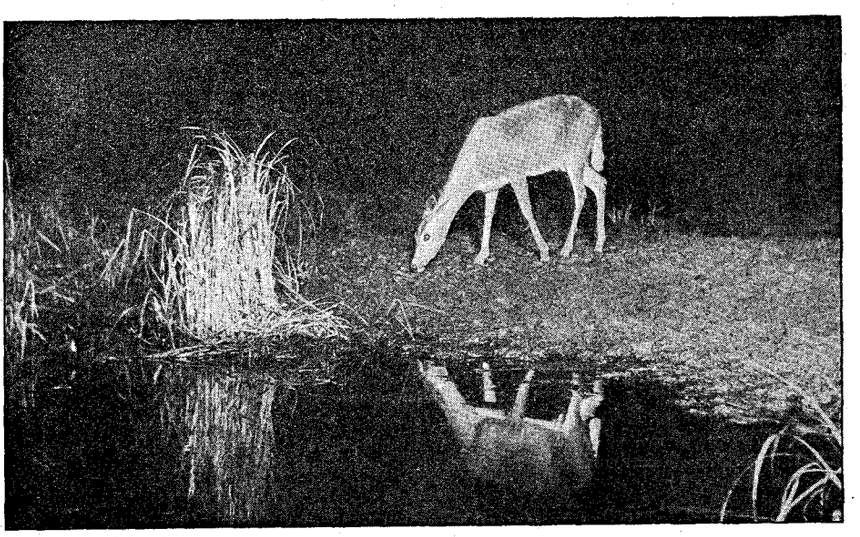

Photo by George Shiras, 3rd.

CAUGHT BY FLASH-LIGHT AT MIDNIGHT LUNCH.

The whitetail deer at night seems "a shape of the moonlight, a strange, wild, dreamlike creature."

Near our plantation house there was the ruin of an old negro church. This stood in a circular clearing of about an acre in extent, surrounded on three sides by scrub-pines and on the fourth by low myrtle and gall-berry bushes. For some reason the clearing had remained inviolate of growths of any kind. In the center was the ruined church, which was ringed by an arena of pure white sand. I discovered that deer loved to come to this place at night, partly because it lay between their daytime haunts and their favorite night feeding-grounds, and partly because deer seem to love open, sandy places—"yards" they are sometimes called. I buried some rock salt in the sand by the old church, knowing that the deer would find it and come to it regularly. Then in the forks of a pine I built a suitable platform about sixteen feet up. I should have hidden among the timbers of the old church but for the fact that a deer "travels by his nose." Both by day and by night a deer's eyesight is comparatively poor; it is not to be compared to the clairvoyant seeing-power of a wild turkey. But a deer can generally wind and locate a man if he is not well off the ground. During the still nights of good moonlight in November and December I spent many a solitary hour on this platform waiting and watching for deer, and being richly rewarded.

In order that some time might elapse between my coming on the ground and the arrival of the deer, I always ascended the platform at sunset. I shall try to describe exactly what I saw and heard from this platform on a typical night.

Tho near a plantation road it was at least three miles from any habitation. There were, therefore, absent many of those sights and sounds which characterize the Southern plantation twilight. Sometimes I could hear the melodious whooping of a negro, but usually the only sounds were from the wild denizens of the woods. In the dim distance an owl would hoot; perhaps a fox would bark; and once I heard the cry of a wildcat, utterly savage. Then the risen moon would begin to steep the woods in light, and with the coming of the moonlight there seemed to be a cessation of the wild cries; there was movement in the forest, the mysterious movement of wild life that hunts by night or is hunted. Long before I could see anything, I could hear furtive steps, glimpse a swaying bush,

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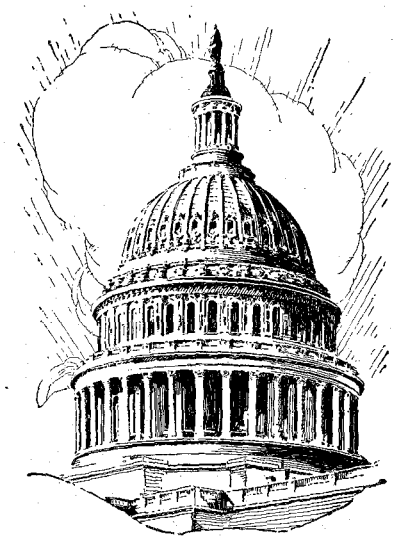
President Harding *Urges* Road Maintenance. *He says—*



"I KNOW of nothing more shocking than the millions of public funds wasted in improved highways, wasted because there is no policy of maintenance. The neglect is not universal, but it is very near it. There is nothing the Congress can do more effectively to end this shocking waste than condition all Federal Aid on provisions for maintenance. Highways, no matter how generous the outlay for construction, cannot be maintained without patrol and constant repairs."

EXTRACT FROM FIRST MESSAGE
TO CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
APRIL 12, 1921

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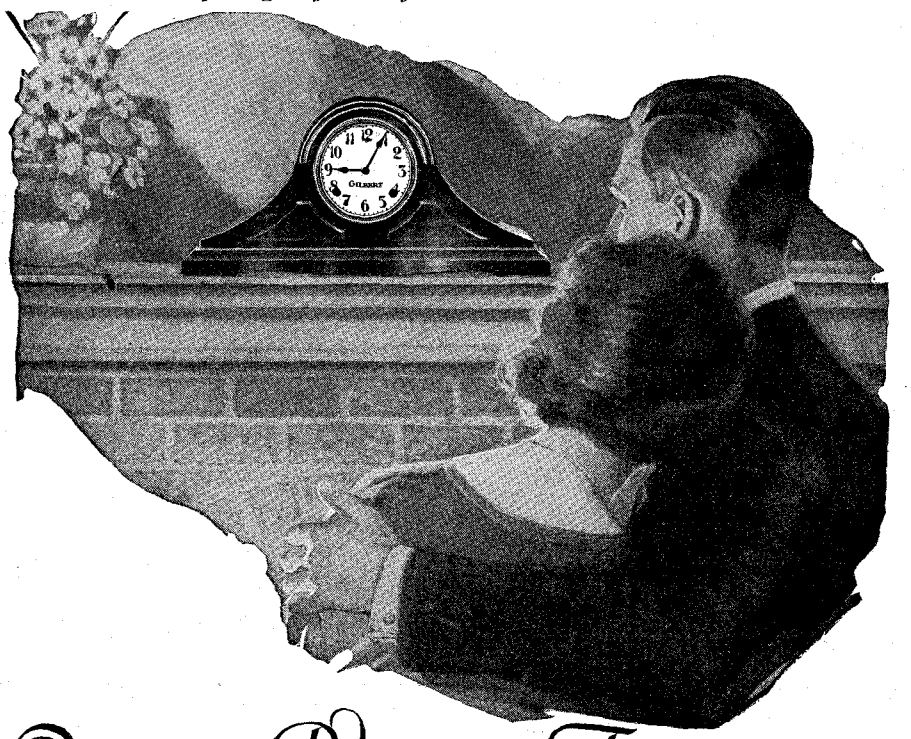


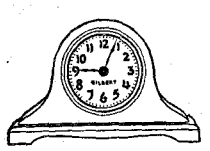
Orange Blossom Time

Illustrated

Hand-rubbed mahogany finish clock, with eight day movement and mellow-toned Normandy chimes. Height 10 inches and width 20¼ inches.

New thin model; thirty hour continuous alarm. Height 6 inches, with artistic radium hands and dial.

New thin model; thirty hour continuous alarm. Height 6¾ inches, with plain hands and dial.



Hand-rubbed mahogany finish clock for desk or dresser. Dependable thirty hour movement. Height 5 inches and width 8 inches.

THROUGH all the years to come in the new home a Gilbert Clock will quietly and unobtrusively fill its place in the everyday life. Wearing the face of a trusted and familiar friend, the tenderest memories will cluster about it. You could select no wedding gift more gracefully appropriate.

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Gilbert Clocks

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

and hear twigs crack. Animals of many kinds were prowling; the half-wild hogs and cattle that infest the Southern pine-woods; the crafty raccoons, pacing along well-worn paths; the silent foxes, the very spirit of craftiness; the hushed-winged birds that love darkness better than light. Last, after I had been on the platform nearly three hours, came the deer.

No other creature of the forest seems more a shape of the moonlight than does the deer. It is apparently possible for the largest buck to move through the dense bushes and over beds of dry twigs with no perceptible sound. A movement rather than a sound off to my left had attracted my attention; another glance showed me the glint of horns. A full-grown stag was in the act of jumping a pile of fallen logs. He literally floated over the obstruction, ghostlike, uncanny. I noticed that he jumped with his tail down—a thing he would not do if he were startled. Behind him were two does. They negotiated the barrier still more lithely than the buck had done. Even in the deceptive moonlight and at the distance they were away from me—fifty yards—I could easily discern a difference in the aspect distinguishing the buck from the does; the stag was bold, proud, impatiently alert; the hinds were hardly less alert, but were meek followers of their master. All three of them were feeding, but at no one time did all of them have their heads down at the same moment. One always seemed to be on watch, and this one was usually the buck. For a few seconds at a time his proud head would be bowed among the bushes; then it would be lifted with a jerk, and for minutes he would stand champing restlessly his mouthful of leaves, grass, and tender twigs. Often he would hold his head at peculiar angles—oftenest thrust forward—as if drinking in all the scents of the dewy night woods. After a while, moving in silence and in concert, the shadowy creatures came up on the space of white sand which stretched away in front of me. Now they paused, spectral in the moonlight, now moved about with indescribably lithe grace, never losing, even amid the "secure delight" of such a time and place, their air of superb readiness, of elfin caution, supprest but instantly available. The steps they took seemed to me extraordinarily long; and it was difficult to keep one of the creatures in sight all the while. They would appear and reappear; and their color and the distinctness of their outlines depended on the angle at which they were seen. Broadside, they looked almost black; head-on, they were hardly visible. At no time could I distinguish their legs. When they moved off into the pine thicket, whither I knew they had gone to eat mushrooms, they vanished without sound, apparently without exerted motion, and I was left alone in the moonlight.

In addition to his fondness for mushrooms, the deer is also a great devourer of hazelnuts, chestnuts, acorns of many kinds, beechnuts, pine-mast, and the like. Of domestic crops he will eat anything green and succulent, and in order to get these field and garden delicacies he will resort to some very crafty devices. Mr. Rutledge continues:

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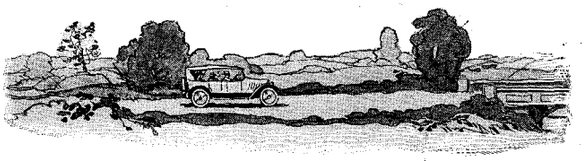
A great hunting club in the South had planted several acres of peas to attract quail; the deer found the peas in the early summer, and every night a herd of six or seven jumped the six-foot fence. The fence was raised to eight feet, and this height the marauders did not negotiate. But possibly it was because they did not have to. Whenever I think of the jumping power of deer I am reminded of a shrewd remark once made to me by an old woodsman: "A deer can jump as far or as high as he has to." In this case the deer, to enter the field, got down in an old ditch, crawled under the wire fence, and found themselves in clover. And so baffling was the manner of the deer's entrance that the manager of the preserve could not account for it until he had sat up in an oak on a moonlight night and had seen the affair come off.

This striking instance of crafty intelligence may well serve to introduce the question of the deer's mental capacity. At the outset it can assuredly be said that the deer is so intelligent that it is impossible to classify his probable actions. As animals increase in intelligence the chances of their behaving in a regular, unvarying manner are decidedly decreased. It therefore becomes impossible for us to say that a deer will do this or will not do that under certain circumstances, for he has both a certain sense of judgment and at least a rudimentary power of decision. This intelligence is best illustrated by examples of the deer's cleverness. A buck in cover, if he hears what he takes to be danger approaching, will carefully weigh his chances; tho it is his instinct to run up the wind, he will dash down it if in such a course appears to be his way to safety. If from afar he hears a noise and decides that it means danger, he will probably slip craftily out; if the danger is near before he is aware of its approach, he may steal out silently, he may bound out with astonishing vigor and speed, or he may lie where he is, even tho the peril be upon him.

After it has passed it is like him to leap up and sail off down the back track of his enemy. It all depends on what seems to him the wisest thing to do under the particular circumstances. A buck will send does or a young buck out of the thicket ahead of him or he may take the lead himself.

One day in the woods I walked within twenty paces of a buck which was lying down on the sand under some leafless scrub-oaks. I probably should never have seen him but for the fact that, as he moved his head craftily, I saw the rocking antlers. He had his lower jaw flat on the ground, much like a crouching rabbit. He was planning to have me pass him by, but I disappointed him. Almost the instant that he discerned that I had seen him he bounded up and was gone. A friend of mine had a somewhat similar experience with a buck; only the buck did not wake up until my friend seized him by the horn, when there was a regular tableau. Whether this buck was deaf, I do not know; but the manner of his flight betrayed not the slightest impairment of any of his other physical powers.

When deer are hunted on sea islands, where their range is naturally limited, they will frequently leave their wooded haunts and take to the surf. I have seen a buck go 200 yards out in shoal water and stand there for hours, with little more than his back and his antlered head showing above the water. Frequently, from a refuge of this kind, a deer will not come ashore until after nightfall. On reaching



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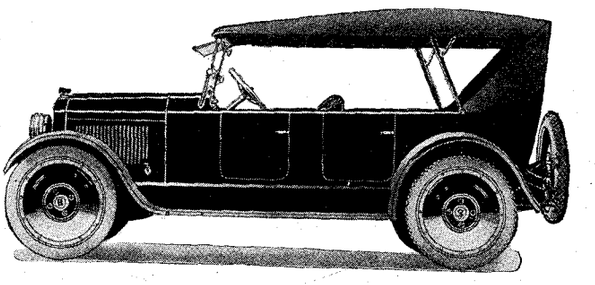

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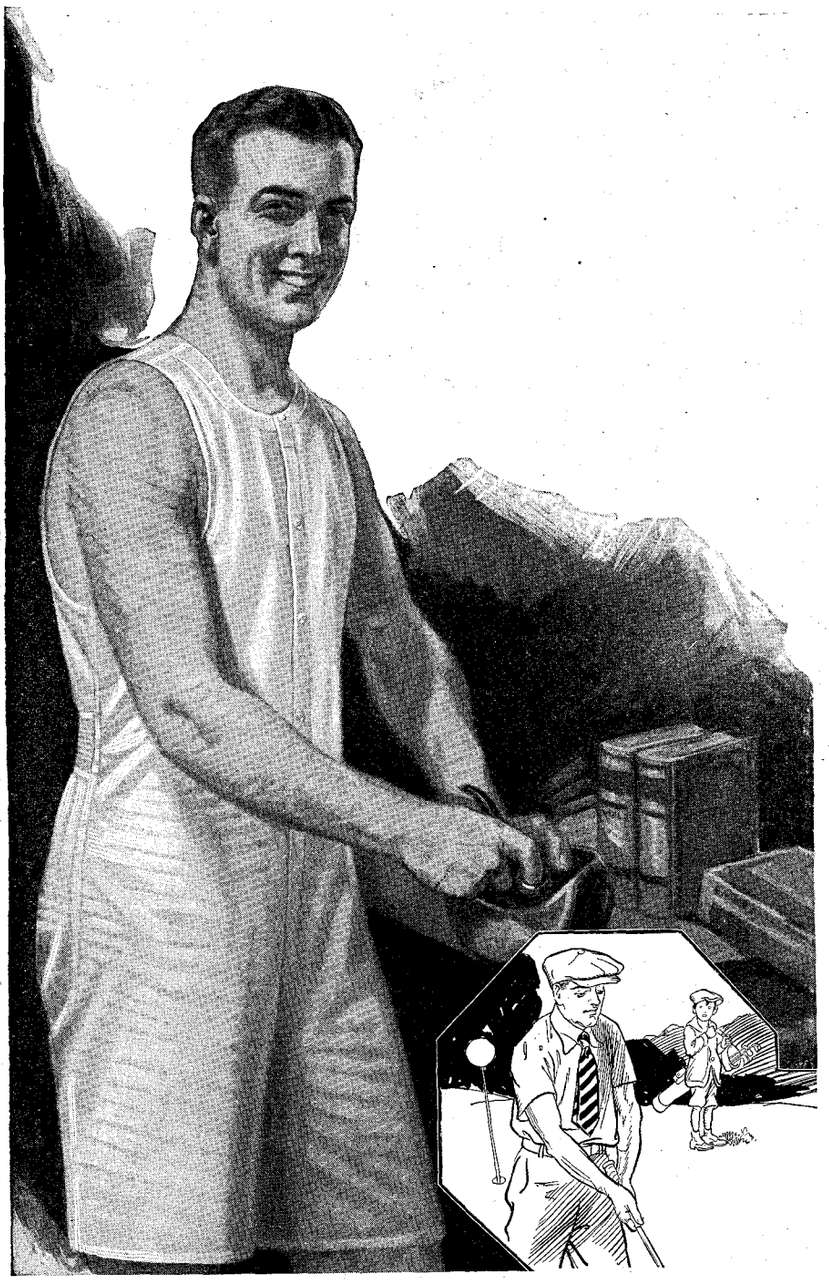

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

the beach after such an experience a deer is always plainly exhausted.

For these examples it is easy to infer the degree of a deer's intelligence—the brain-power of this mischievous, playful, timid, curious, truculent creature.

TAKE THOUGHT FOR THE TREES! SAYS PRESIDENT HARDING

THE annual waste of our all too meager timber supply through forest-fires has moved President Harding to proclaim a "Forest-Protection Week," during the week of May 22 to 28, and the governors of the various States are urged to cooperate in educational programs emphasizing the need of greater care in respect to this valuable heritage. The Presidential proclamation runs:

"*Whereas*, The destruction by forest-fires in the United States involves an annual loss of approximately $20,000,000 and the devastation of approximately 12,500,000 acres of timber-land and other natural resources; and

"*Whereas*, When the present deplorable large area of non-productive land is being greatly increased by 33,000 or more forest-fires each year; and

"*Whereas*, The menace of a future timber shortage threatens to become a present economic fact seriously affecting our social and industrial welfare; and

"*Whereas*, A large percentage of the forest-fires causing the annual waste of natural resources may be prevented by increasing care and vigilance on the part of citizens;

"*Therefore*, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, do urge upon the governors of the various States to designate and set apart the week of May 22–28, 1921, as forest-protection week, and to request all citizens of their States to plan for that week such educational and instructive exercises as shall bring before the people the serious and unhappy effects of the present unnecessary waste by forest-fires, and the need of their individual and collective efforts in conserving the natural resources of America."

The question, "What can we do?" is one that in the last analysis must be answered by the individual. A series of "Guides" has been published for use in the public schools during Forest-Protection Week, which also is suitable for tourists and campers, and points out what to do in case of a fire in the woods. These "Guides," as presented in *The American Forestry Association Bulletin*, are as follows:

Never drop lighted matches or smoking-materials in the woods or fields or along the roads without putting out the match absolutely or stamping the "smoke" into the mineral soil.

Never build an open fire for any purpose near the woods or fields when the woods are dry.

Never leave any fire until it is entirely out. Drench it with water or cover it completely with mineral soil.

Never pass even the smallest fire unnoticed. Put it out yourself or see that a fire-

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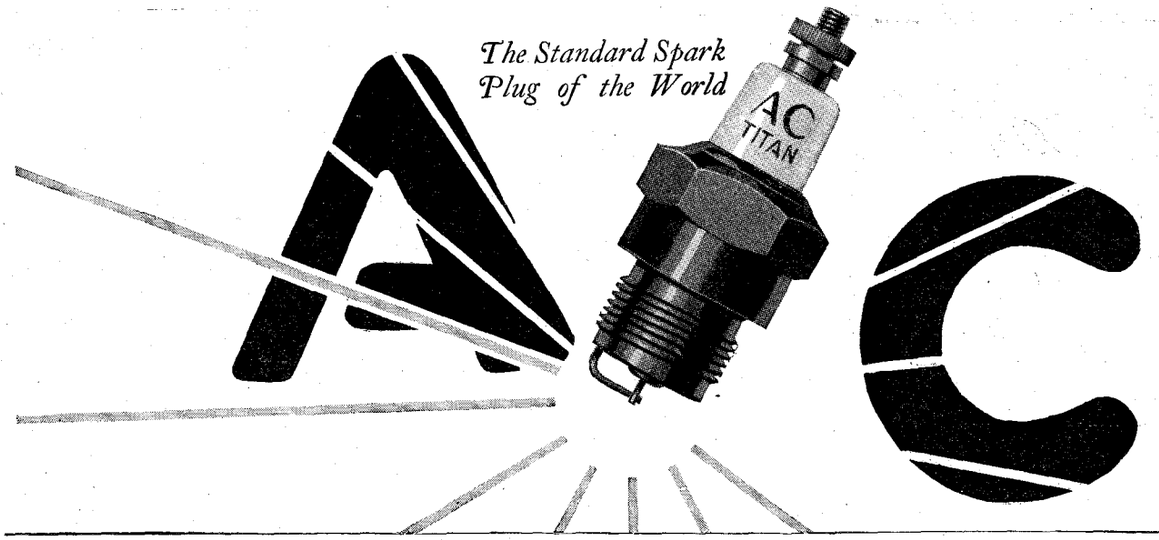
The Standard Spark Plug of the World



These Manufacturers Factory Equip Their Products With AC Spark Plugs

PASSENGER CARS

Ace
Alsace
Ambassador
Anderson
Apperson
Bell
Bellanger Freres (France)
Birch
Bour-Davis
Buick
Cadillac
Case
Chalmers
Chandler
Chevrolet
Cleveland
Cole
Comet
Commonwealth
Daniels
Davis
Dodge Brothers
Dort
Du Pont
Essex
Gray Dort (Canada.)
Hanson Six
Hatfield
Haynes
Hudson
Hupmobile
Jackson
Kenworthy
Kissel Kar
LaFayette
Leach Power-Plus Six
Liberty
Lincoln
Locomobile
Lorraine
Maibohm
Marmon
Maxwell
McFarlan
McLaughlin (Canada)
Meteor
Mitchell
Moller
Monroe
Nash
National
Nelson
Noma
Oakland
Ogren
Oldsmobile
Overland
Packard
Paige
Pan
Pan-American
Paterson
Pierce-Arrow
Pilot
Pitcher
Porter
Premier
Ranger
Reo
Re Vere
Roamer
Rock Falls
R & V Knight
Saxon
Scripps-Booth
Seneca
Sheridan
Standard Eight
Stearns-Knight
Stevens-Duryea
Stewart
Tarkington
Texan
Vogue
Washington
Westcott
Willys-Knight
Yellow Cab
Bridgeport
Brinton
Brockway
Buffalo
Chevrolet
Chicago
Clark Tructractor
Collier
Comet
Corbitt
Dart
Defiance
Denby
Dependable
Diamond T
Diehl
Dodge Brothers
Duty
Fargo
Federal
Frontmobile
Fulton
F-W-D
Gary
Giant
Golden West
Gramm-Bernstein
G & J (Canada)
G. M. C.
Hahn
Hall
Harvey
Hendrickson
Hewitt-Ludlow
Highway-Knight
Hurlburt
Huron
H. R. L.
Independent
Italia
Kalamazoo
Karavan
Kearns
Keystone
Kissel
Kleiber
Klemm
Koehler
Low-Bed
L. M. C.
Maccar
Master
Maxim
Menominee
Moreland
Napoleon
Nash
Nelson-LeMoon
Netco
Noble
Ogden
Old Reliable
Oldsmobile
Oshkosh
O. K.
Packard
Paige
Parker
Patriot
Pierce-Arrow
Pioneer
Pittsburgher
Ranger
Reo
Republic
Riker
Robinson Fire App.
Rock Falls
Rowe
St. Cloud
Sandow
Sanford
Seneca
Shaw
Signal
Sterling
Stewart
Stoughton
Sullivan
Super
Texan
Tiffin
Titan
Tower
Triumph
Twin City
United
Ursus
Vim
Wachusett
Walter
Ward-La France
Watson
White
White Hickory
Wilson
Witt-Will
Wolverine

COMMERCIAL CARS

Ace
Acme
Ahrens Fox Fire Trucks
Ajax
Apex
Atco
Available
Avery
Bell
Betz
Bollstrom

MOTORCYCLES

Briggs-Stratton Motor Wheel
Excelsior
Henderson
Johnson Motor Wheel

TRACTORS

Advance-Rumely
A & T
Bates Steel Mule
Boring
Buffalo
Bullock Creeping-Grip
Case
Comet
Dart
Do-It-All
Eagle
Flour City
Franklin
Hart-Parr
Holt
Howell
Knox
La Crosse
Lauson
Linn Road
Lombard
Market Garden
Minneapolis
New Britain
Oldsmar Garden
Pioneer
Royer
Samson
Sawyer-Massey (Can.)
Shawnee
Spry Wheel
Stockton
Tiga
Topp-Stewart
Townsend
Triumph
Turner-Simplicity
Ursus
Wetmore

ENGINES

Associated
Bessemer Gaso-Kero
Buda
Capitol
Continental
Curtiss
Doman
Duesenberg
Eclipse
Fairfield
Fairmont Railway
Falls
Frisbie
Galloway
Gray
G. B. S.
Hall-Scott
Herschell-Spillman
J. V. B. Marine
Knox
Lathrop Marine
Lawrence-Aero
Milwaukee Gasolene Locomotives
Minneapolis
Pittsburgh Model
Red Wing Thorobred
Roberts
Scripps
Speedway
Straubel
Union Marine
Van Blerck
H. J. Walker
Waterman Marine
Weber
Weidely Bulldog
Wisconsin
Woolery
W. S. M.

FARM LIGHTING PLANTS

Automatic
C. Y. C.
Daytonlite
Delco-Light
Dynelectric
Electrion
Fairbanks
Genco Light
Globe Light & Power
Lalley-Light
Lucolite
Meyerlite
Nan-Ki-Vel
Northlite
Owens Light & Power
Perfection
Powerlite
Roco
Swartz
United
Wesco

MISCELLANEOUS

Austin Mfg. Co.
Barber-Greene Conveyors
Burton Locomotives
Domestic Engine & Pump Co.
Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressors
Koehring Road Pavers
Maytag Washing Machines
Mudge Railway Cars
P & H Excavators
Sullivan Portable Air Compressors
Vaughan Drag Saws
Wade Drag Saws

There are still a few motorists who select spark plugs carelessly.

Not realizing how important correctly designed plugs are to the successful functioning of their engines, they often accept the first thing offered, and frequently trouble results.

There is really no need to make a mistake in buying spark plugs for your car.

All reliable dealers handle the complete AC line and can promptly supply you with the plugs specially designed for your car.

When you buy AC Spark Plugs you are following the example of experts.

Every manufacturer on this page uses AC Plugs for factory equipment.

Most racing men, aviators and speed-boat pilots also swear by AC; they know these plugs stand up in the emergency.

No matter what car you drive, there is an AC Spark Plug specially designed for it.

Tell your dealer what car you drive, and ask him to give you the AC which is made for it.

Champion Ignition Company, FLINT, *Michigan*

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917. Other Patents Pending

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We can live without telephones—but not without water

TELEPHONE companies always build with an eye to the future—telephone exchange capacity is always well in advance of population.

But water supply, in many communities, is dangerously close to its limit of capacity, and extensions take time.

In *your* home, no doubt, there is always water when you want it. But new families are constantly moving into your town. Each one puts an added burden on your water supply. A sudden need—a great fire, for instance—might ruin the community.

From a business standpoint, inadequate water supply strangles the growth of a town. New industries will not locate where they are not sure of plenty of good water.

Look into the matter in *your* town. Find out the condition of your water pipe. And, if extensions are being planned, be sure they are adequate for future needs and emergencies.

Your officials will welcome your interest—they are helpless unless you support them.

The first cast iron pipe was laid 260 years ago—*and is still in use.* Because cast iron rusts only on the surface and resists corrosion, it is the standard material for gas and water mains and for many industrial purposes.

THE CAST IRON PIPE PUBLICITY BUREAU 165 E. ERIE ST., CHICAGO

CAST IRON PIPE

"Pipe and the Public Welfare"—an illustrated, cloth-bound book—is full of interest. Sent postpaid for 25c.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

warden, the owner, or some responsible resident starts for it before you leave.

Fire travels with the wind always. Stop its front first and put out the sides and rear later. Sand or soil will smother it, beating will kill it, but water is always best. Flirt water or soil along the line; do not dump it on one place. Beat toward the fire to avoid spreading it.

Always work slowly and deliberately in fighting fire so that every motion counts and your energy is not wasted.

THE PARTRIDGE CHILDREN MIND THEIR MOTHER

THE yellow, fuzzy partridge babies are among the best-behaved of the little woods children, we are informed. From the minute they step out of the egg-shells until they are big enough to leave home and support themselves, they mind every word their mother says, and don't have to be told twice. "If you don't want to be eaten up," says their wise mother, "you do just as you're told," for she knows all about the owls and hawks and foxes and snakes and 'possums that are always on the lookout for a delicate bite. Just how she trains her children is told by C. A. David in a story quoted from *The Christian Observer*, in the "Alabama Bird-Day Book." This bird-day book is published by the Alabama Department of Conservation for the school-children of the State, and is made up of poems and brief illustrated articles about birds and little stories like this one of the partridge mother and her babies:

She has a different call and a different tone for all occasions, and it is not long before the children learn them all and obey each one instantly. If the mother saw the shadow of a hawk, she would quickly call out, "Kwit! kwit!" which meant in partridge talk, "Run! run," and in a second they would all be squeezing under her wings. Then she would teach them how to hide when there wasn't anything to hide under. If she saw a fox or one of those dreadful humans, she would call out, "W-r-r-r!" which meant hide, and hide quick, and the little yellow balls would just melt out of sight, and you could not tell for the life of you what had become of them. When all danger seemed past, she would say very softly, "K-reet," which, as every partridge knows, means, "All right, you can come out now," and soon they would be gathered about the mother as if nothing had happened. One little fellow crawled from under a leaf, another seemed to come to life from a bunch of grass; another came into view on a piece of bark, where he had flattened himself; and still another came from under a root. Each one had instantly hidden in or under the thing that was nearest when their mother gave the warning and never so much as moved a muscle or winked an eye. Suppose little partridges did not mind their mothers, but stopt to ask "Why?" How many do you suppose would live to be grown? She also takes them out in the fields and shows them what

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things are good to eat and what they must never touch. She tells them that fat white ants' eggs are splendid and that young grasshoppers are the best ever.

INTRODUCING "LADDIE BOY," THE PRESIDENT'S AIREDALE

WHITE-HOUSE pets have a special friend. He is a Southern negro named Wilson Jackson, and he began his career under the Roosevelt régime. The boys of that lively family had so many and such various sorts of pets that it required a "special detail" to look after them. And they were not merely ponies and dogs and sheep—there was a regular menagerie of rabbits and mice and turtles and snakes, everything that wriggled or crept. Sometimes, we are told, they escaped their bounds, invaded the White House, and, being no respecter of persons, crawled up the legs of distinguished visitors waiting to see the President. "Marster Ted," the new Assistant Secretary of the Navy, greeted Wilson Jackson delightedly the other day, and, in reviewing his boyhood with Jackson, asked what sort of collection he had at the White House now. Jackson told him that his chief job was valet to Laddie Boy, the thoroughbred Airedale presented to President Harding as the White-House mascot. In the New York *Evening Post* Mayme Ober Peak tells of an interview she had with Wilson Jackson about Laddie Boy:

"What do you give him to eat?" was my first question. "Does he have White-House fare?"

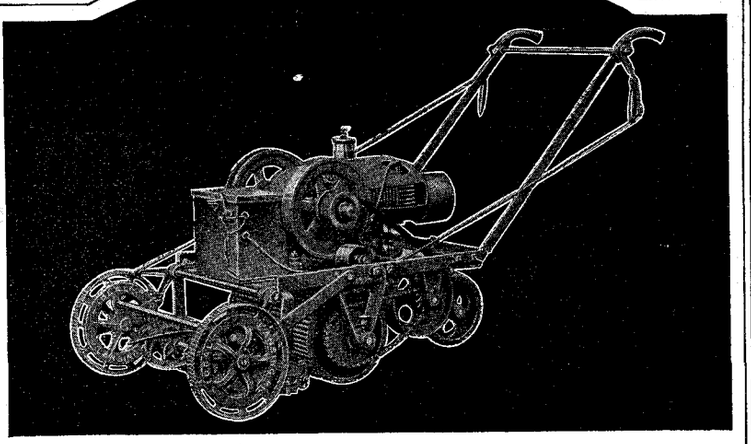
"No'm," he grinned, "he jes' has dog fare—biscuit, with sometimes a little soup or gravy. And I don' feed him but once a day, 'bout fo' o'clock. You see, he has brefas' with the Pres'dent every mawnin', and he allus feeds him sumthin' from the table. I takes him up promptly at quarter to eight, and then I takes him again to escort the Pres'dent from the office to lunch, when he goes in with him and sets right down by the table, no matter who the Pres'dent's company is."

"He seems to be a privileged character," I remarked. "President Harding has become very much attached to him, hasn't he?"

"Yes'm, and so has Mrs. Harding. She used to have a dog herself, she tol' me. And she likes to see Laddie Boy runnin' round the house. We rides out with the Pres'dent, too, when he goes to play golf, and Laddie Boy sets up jes' as straight in the ottermobile as anybody. But we don' go round the links; we comes along back and leaves the Pres'dent after we escorts him out.

"He carries the paper to the Pres'dent every mawnin', miss," proudly announced Wilson. "And he shakes hands in the most—er—er—democratic manner, ma'am. Laddie Boy," snapping his leash, "shake hands with the lady!"

Out came Laddie Boy's front right in true Ohio fashion, for I forgot to say that Laddie is a native of Toledo. And as I stooped to shake his paw, his big brown eyes lifted to mine, and before I knew what was happening a warm lick swept my face.



The Ideal "Junior"—a new power mower for medium sized lawns

Ideal Power Lawn Mowers are known wherever there are large lawns to care for. Our standard 30" mower, shown at work below, is used successfully on thousands of lawns the country over. This sturdy, powerful and easily operated mower has no superior in taking care of large areas of grass—it will easily cut 5 to 6 acres of lawn per day.

The Ideal "Junior" Power Lawn Mower, shown above, was first placed on the market last fall—its success was instantaneous—our dealers ordered and sold many times more than our original production plans called for.

It has been only within the past 30 days that production has been speeded up to a point where we felt that we could venture to advertise these wonderfully economical little power lawn mowers through the national magazines.

Now, however, *every one who has a lawn too large to care for with hand mowers*, can order the Ideal "Junior" through our dealers or direct from the factory and be assured of prompt delivery.

In design the Ideal "Junior" is practically the same as our standard 30" Ideal Power Mower. The "Junior" has a 22-inch cut, requires less power, is lighter in weight, very moderate in price and extremely economical to operate. A paying investment on medium sized lawns where there is too much grass to cut with hand mowers, yet not enough to warrant the purchase a large power mower.

For small grounds, and as an auxiliary unit on large grounds, golf courses, parks and cemeteries for cutting in close quarters the "Junior" has no equal.

Grass cutting time is here. Write or *wire* for complete details of these two labor saving mowers. Learn how to give your lawn *better care* and save money in the bargain.

IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWER COMPANY

R. E. OLDS, Chairman

420 Kalamazoo St. **Lansing, Mich.**

CHICAGO, ILL., 533 S. Dearborn St.
NEW YORK, N. Y., 270 West St.
BOSTON, MASS., 52 N. Market St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 709 Arch St.
LOS ANGELES, CAL., 222 N. Los Angeles St.
PORTLAND, ORE., 55 N. Front St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA., 130 Camp St.
PITTSBURGH, PA., 108 West Parkway
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1500 Lakeside Ave.
DENVER, COLO., 18th and Wazee Sts.
ST. LOUIS, MO., 412-414 N. 4th St.
TORONTO, CANADA, 17 Temperance St.

SAN GABRIEL COUNTRY CLUB Alhambra, Calif.

IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWER

Does *the* work of five hand mowers

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Drawn for the Packer Mfg. Co. by Arthur I. Keller

Blossoms and Beautiful Hair

SPRINGTIME out in the garden, drying your beautiful hair!

So cool the scalp! So silky the hair in the soft stir of the sweet spring air! Such richness of hue, softness of texture, shimmering glints of reflected sunshine!

How completely your shampoo has given your hair the chance it deserves.

All that most hair asks in order that its natural beauty shall come into its own is regular, sensible attention, and the attention is so easy—only it must be regular, and it must be sensible.

For remember that a healthy scalp is the foundation of beautiful hair. By helping to keep the scalp clean and healthy, Packer's Tar Soap (cake or liquid) helps to make real hair health possible.

Packer's Tar Soap is made from pure *pine* tar, glycerine and bland vegetable oils, combined in the original "Packer" way. And yet, with these beneficial ingredients, it is not, after all, so much what the soap itself does, as what it assists Nature to do by cleansing and by gently stimulating natural processes. The fullest benefits come from using it regularly according to the directions.

For forty-nine years Packer's Tar Soap has had the distinction of extensive use by the medical profession.

Send for these "Packer" Samples

10 CENTS EACH

Half-cake of PACKER'S TAR SOAP, good for several refreshing shampoos—10 cents. Your druggist has the full-size cake.

Liberal sample bottle of PACKER'S LIQUID TAR SOAP, delicately perfumed and delightfully cleansing—10 cents. Your druggist has the full-size 6-oz. bottle.

Liberal sample bottle of PACKER'S CHARM, a skin lotion of peculiar efficacy—10 cents. Sold in one convenient size, by most druggists.

THE "PACKER" MANUAL (*free*)

A wealth of practical information is presented in our Manual, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp." This Manual, now in its fifth large edition, reflects current medical opinion and sums up what the makers of Packer's Tar Soap have learned about hair health during almost half a century. A copy of the Manual will be sent free on request.

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. 84E, 120 West 32nd St., New York City

PACKER'S TAR SOAP
Cake or Liquid

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON YOUTHFUL MORALS

(*Continued from page 28*)

When it comes to the matter of so-called "improper" feminine attire the Catholic Church has spoken in no uncertain tones. Its voice, we read in *The Catholic Bulletin* (St. Paul), "has been heard from Paris to Quebec, from Dublin to Brazil, and its accents have been the same without equivocation or hesitancy." Some bishops, we are reminded, "have ordered their priests to refuse Holy Communion to women who approach the holy table with a too liberal display of the physical element in their nature." Indeed, "the Supreme Pontiff himself has felt compelled to utter the severest condemnation of these extravagances." And the Catholic News Service quotes this paragraph from a recent encyclical letter sent out by Pope Benedict:

"We can never deplore enough the blindness of so many women of all ages and conditions, who, infatuated with the ambition of charming others, do not perceive how foolish are certain modes of dressing, with which they not only excite the disapproval of honest people, but, what is worse, offend Our Lord. In these clothes that a short time ago even they would have rejected with horror as unbecoming to Christian modesty, they not only present themselves in public, but are not even ashamed to enter the churches, to assist at sacred ceremonies, and to bring even to the holy table, where they receive the Divine Author of purity, the allurements of base passions. We shall not even speak of those barbarous and exotic dances which are now the fashion in the elegant world; it would be impossible to find other means more proper to tear away the shreds of modesty."

In *The New World* (Chicago), official organ of the province of Illinois, we find prominent place given an article by Agnes T. Ryan quoting various denunciations of modern fashions and stating that "women's dress of to-day is so extreme that to find a suitable pattern in the fashion magazines for an evening gown or one ready-made in the shops might be compared to looking for the proverbial 'needle in a haystack.'" "If the makers of styles and women of mature judgment do not set the example of modesty in dress, how," it is asked, "can we expect silly, worldly minded young girls to lead the way?" *The Southern Messenger* (San Antonio, Texas) notes how the Pope and the bishops in Europe and America have, in leading a crusade against "paganism in dress," "renewed the church's reprobation of an evil that has recurred with every era of decadence." But, observes this Texas Catholic weekly, with some discouragement, "in no domain does the Church find greater difficulty in securing compliance with her wishes than in the realm of fashion." *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee fears that there are Catholic women to whom the cynic's remark is somewhat

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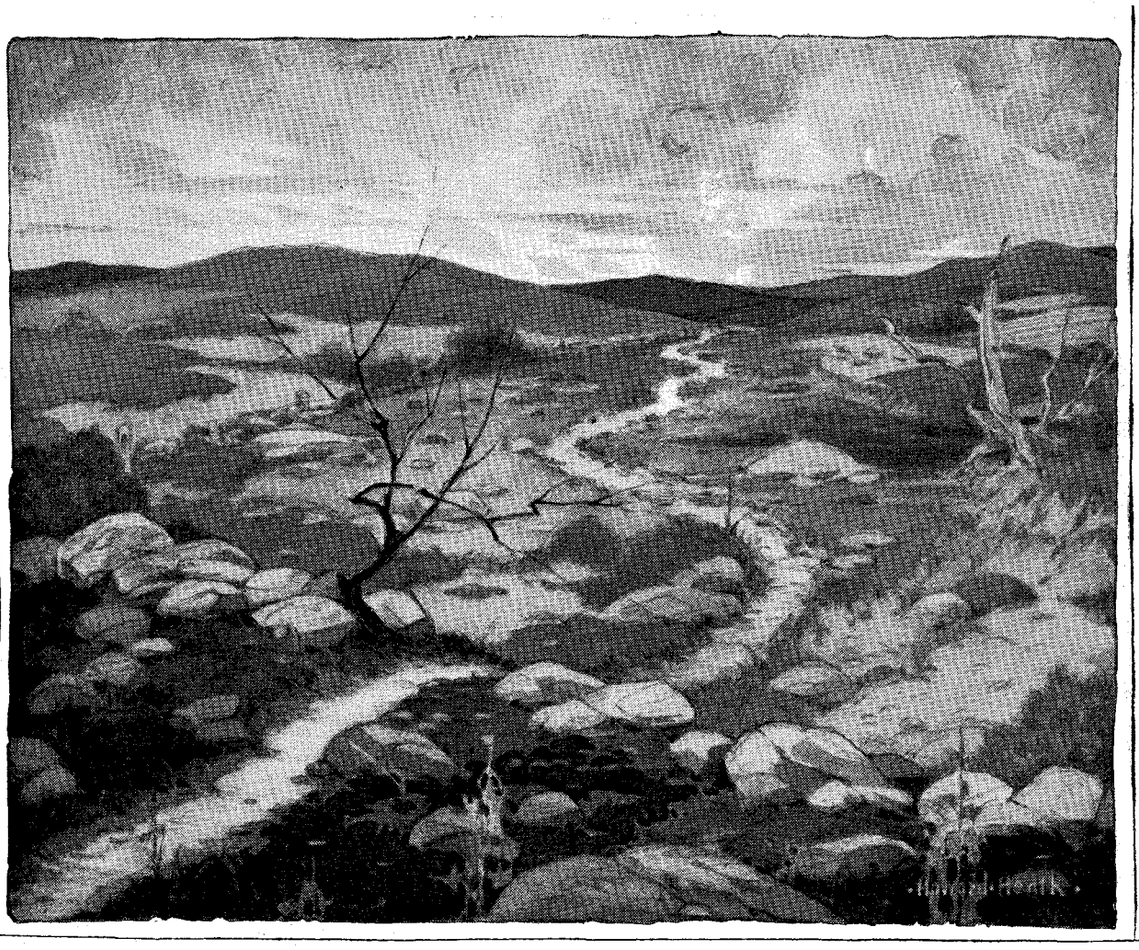

HABIT

Not chance nor luck, not fate nor freak of fortune lays the course we follow. The habit of doubt and indecision may lead us a winding route; or the habit of constructive thinking carry us directly toward our goal.

Habit is a mighty factor in life's activities. It is a hard master; but a willing servant.

Habits of courage and determination, of facing the truth and defeating adversity have woven the sturdy fabric of our Union.

The habit of daring to do what the vision of the future requires has given us means of communication and distribution which have carried the products of industry wherever man's demand is felt.

An essential factor in this solid advancement has been the habit-forming character of advertising.

The last generation began to feel the influence of advertising. The present generation has been brought up on it. Today people quote advertisements; they are surrounded by advertised wares; they use advertised commodities as bases for judgment of other products.

The result has been a safe-guarding of health, an increase in comfort; and an insuring of quality, variety and uniformity in production such as no other country has ever before provided.

We have developed a national habit of confidence in advertised services and goods. This is our greatest tribute to the integrity and ability of advertising.

N. W. AYER & SON, *ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS*
NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CHICAGO

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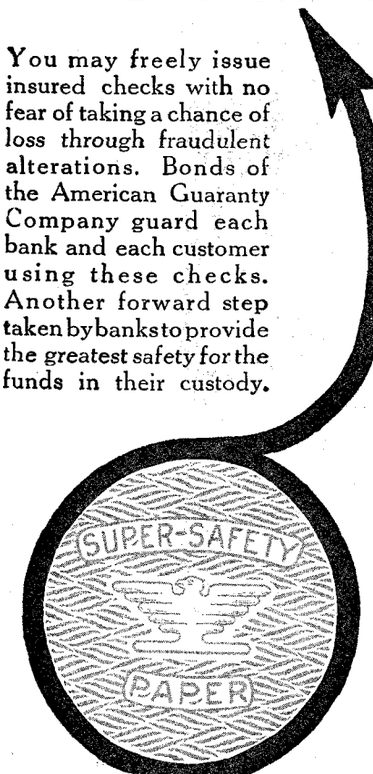
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

You and your banker feel safer with all risk removed

You may freely issue insured checks with no fear of taking a chance of loss through fraudulent alterations. Bonds of the American Guaranty Company guard each bank and each customer using these checks. Another forward step taken by banks to provide the greatest safety for the funds in their custody.



LOOK FOR
"THE MARK OF SAFETY"
Protected by individual bonds of *The American Guaranty Company.*
These checks are the safest you can use.

SUPER-SAFETY
Insured
BANK-CHECKS

The Bankers Supply Company
The Largest Manufacturers of Bank Checks in the World
NEW YORK CHICAGO DENVER
ATLANTA DES MOINES SAN FRANCISCO
Copyright 1921, by The Bankers Supply Co.

applicable—"do you suppose that women who, in their devotion to fashion, bare their bosoms and wear filmy socks in defiance of the coldest weather will be influenced by a pastoral letter to dress more sensibly?" One editor of a Catholic paper already quoted asks almost in despair: "How can we get the ladies to adopt the suggestions made and wear the dress designed for them by the solicitous ministers?" Another editor does not believe that the women will submit to standardization such as is represented by the Philadelphia "moral gown" which was pictured in these pages last week. The women themselves, he concludes, "must be the reformers of their fashions."

That women are doing something is indicated by a Montreal dispatch to the New York *Tribune* telling of a Christian Women's League against indecent fashions, launched by Canadian Catholics, but open to Protestants. Its object is not to set a rigorous standard but to curb dangerous tendencies. There are eight clauses in the membership pledge. The first calls for modest garments in church, that is, no low-cut dresses; the second asks that gowns should not be too short or too light; "clause three asks for inconspicuous fashions for the street; clause four, that exaggerations of the fashion in the cut of evening gowns be avoided; clause five, that the laws of modesty be observed in correcting the impropriety of the use of sheer materials or gauzy substance; clause six, that children and other members of the family should not be demoralized by too great a disregard of the proprieties and a lack of modesty in low-cut clothes; clause seven, that seemly behavior be observed on all occasions and the style of dressing be more carefully considered; clause eight, that no members should indulge in dances contrary to Christian morals."

The emphasis on dress is by no means confined to Catholics. In fact, we note a violent attack on modern fashions in a tract published by the editor of *The Converted Roman Catholic and Protestant Missionary Magazine* (Toledo), in which the writer comes to the conclusion that all Christian women ought to set an example to the women of the world and "put on a plain Bible Pilgrim's dress with a collar, long sleeves, a good, plainly made, full skirt reaching to her ankles at least," without any "unnecessary silly looking trappings" hanging on it. *The Watchword* (Dayton, Ohio), a United Brethren paper, discussing "Nudity and Purity," says: "The seminudity of the girls who walk the streets and mingle with men in social gatherings raises the question whether the sense of modesty that once was a distinguishing mark of the pure woman is no longer a virtue, or whether the exposure of the person is meant to advertise an attitude that is inevitably suggestive." Much of the dress that we see, says the editor of *The Lutheran Witness* (St. Louis), seems to indicate that "some of these poor women" are "morons, or on the lookout for male morons." Satan, says the undenominational Protestant *Sunday School Times* (Philadelphia), "is storming the Eye-gate of Mansoul to-day as never before," and "one of his most powerful battering-rams is modern fashions." To *The New Era Magazine* (Presbyterian, New York), "the sad thing about the modern modes of feminine dress is that our American girls are fast forgetting how to blush." *The Reformed Church Messenger* (Philadelphia) ventures "merely to suggest that if the present modes of attire are not quite decent it is because the parents of America have permitted and encouraged it. It is only when a pagan spirit is in the ascendency that restrictions are necessary in such a matter as decency of attire." *The Adult Class* (Philadelphia), a Baptist Sunday-school publication, is seriously concerned over the evil of present dress tendencies, but thinks it "can be cured by creating a strong moral sentiment against it, and this sentiment can be created by right-thinking people if they are frank and sympathetic, not fanatical, in their attitude and their suggestions as to what should be done." We are told that—

> "The most direct and speedy cure for this dress evil lies in the hands of parents who possess the rare and highly prized ability of keeping their children free from fatal fads. This ability is usually developed by beginning early, by being positive and at the same time sympathetic with the children."

While one Methodist editor can not help expressing his wonder why respectable American women are willing to wear in a public place clothes that "reveal more than they conceal," the Methodist press in general pour out their vials of condemnation upon the dance rather than upon the fashions. It seems to the editor of *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Detroit) that we have reached a third and final stage in the progress of the modern dance. This writer has no solution for the problem. As he puts it, "the only man who knows exactly what to do is dead." *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) notes that neurologists claim that we are living in an age "when the pleasurable instincts are being perverted until we are committing crime against that part of our natures which should be considered the most sacred." In another editorial it is admitted that the girls of to-day need advice, but the editor hardly knows how to advise them, and concludes that the problem is "one for the woman heart of America to solve; all the eccentricities and foolishnesses of the average girl could be safeguarded if the mothers and sisters of the country would take a proper and definite stand in favor of the higher ideals." "The rapidity with which the physical and moral foundations of many of the young people are being de-

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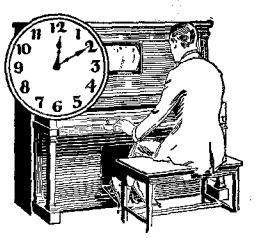

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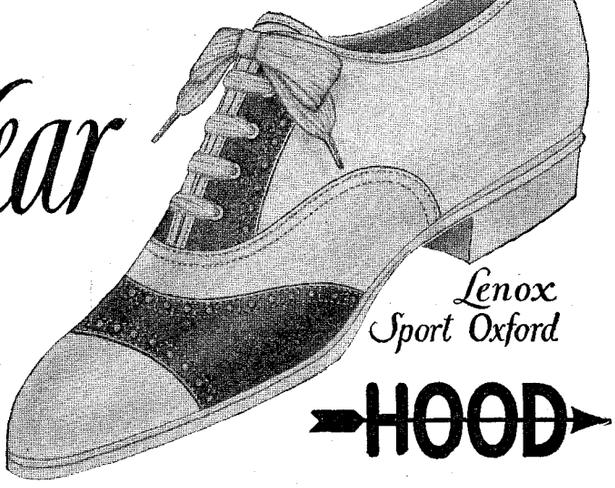

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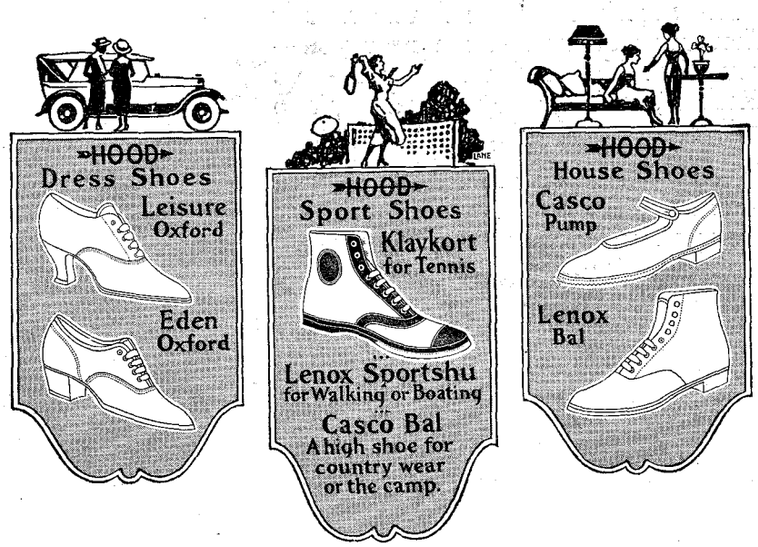

teriorated has become," in the opinion of *The Southern Christian Recorder* (African Methodist, Nashville), "not only shameful but alarming." *The Adult Student*, a Southern Methodist weekly, published in Richmond, feels that the description painted by Mr. Noyes in his poem, "The Victory Dance," is not in the least overdrawn; in fact, as far as dance clothes are concerned, it hardly does justice to the facts. "One of the worst effects of the modern social dance is its inevitable destruction of womanly modesty. The 'cheek dance,' the 'shimmy,' the 'grizzly-bear hug,' and all that string of abominations in immodest dress can not but impair the womanly delicacy and sensitive self-respect which have been among the chief charms and the most precious virtues of the American woman." After-war conditions, says the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal South), have compelled us to "face the demoralizing influence of a form of social diversion that not only makes impossible the development of a genuinely religious life, but that also actually puts thousands of young women, at least, beyond the pale of respectability." "With its unwholesome hugging set to music, its jungle jerks and sensuous twists executed either to the rhythm of weird oriental music or the clanging discord of jazz bands," the modern dance, says *Den Kristelige Talsmand* (Scandinavian Methodist, Chicago), "can not fail to have an unwholesome and harmful effect." For—

> "It dissipates the mind, sears the conscience, deadens the sensibilities, often destroys health, certainly tends toward the lowering of morals, is utterly incompatible with true holiness and separation from the world, burns up any right religious conviction, incites the lowest animal passions, and sends its giddy, Godless devotees whirling down the broad avenue of lust, lewdness, divorce, broken hearts, and wrecked homes."

All the lay discussion of improper dances and dance-hall regulation strengthens the belief of *The Epworth Herald* (Chicago), organ of the Methodist Epworth League, that the Methodists have been right on the dance proposition from the beginning. "We Methodists," it says, "may be all wrong, but the young people who follow the Discipline's advice, if it is advice, or obey the Discipline's law, if it is a law, are not having any trouble with supervisors, hours, licenses, dances denatured and dances which should be denatured, and all the rest of it." A number of Southern Methodist papers, extremely indignant over modern dance tendencies, take the occasion to express their very emphatic approval of what *The Epworth Herald* calls "the Methodist notion of the dance." *The Wesleyan Christian Advocate* (Atlanta) feels that the dance has now "pronounced a condemnation upon itself more emphatic than the most violent condemnation of preachers." And the Alabama *Christian*

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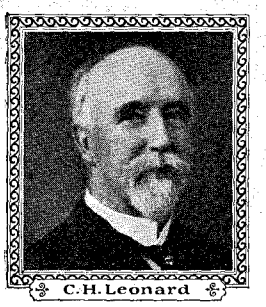

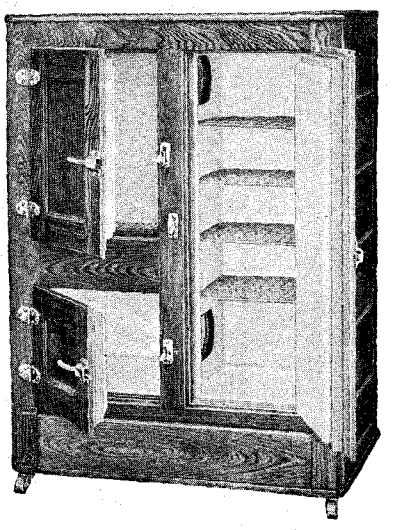

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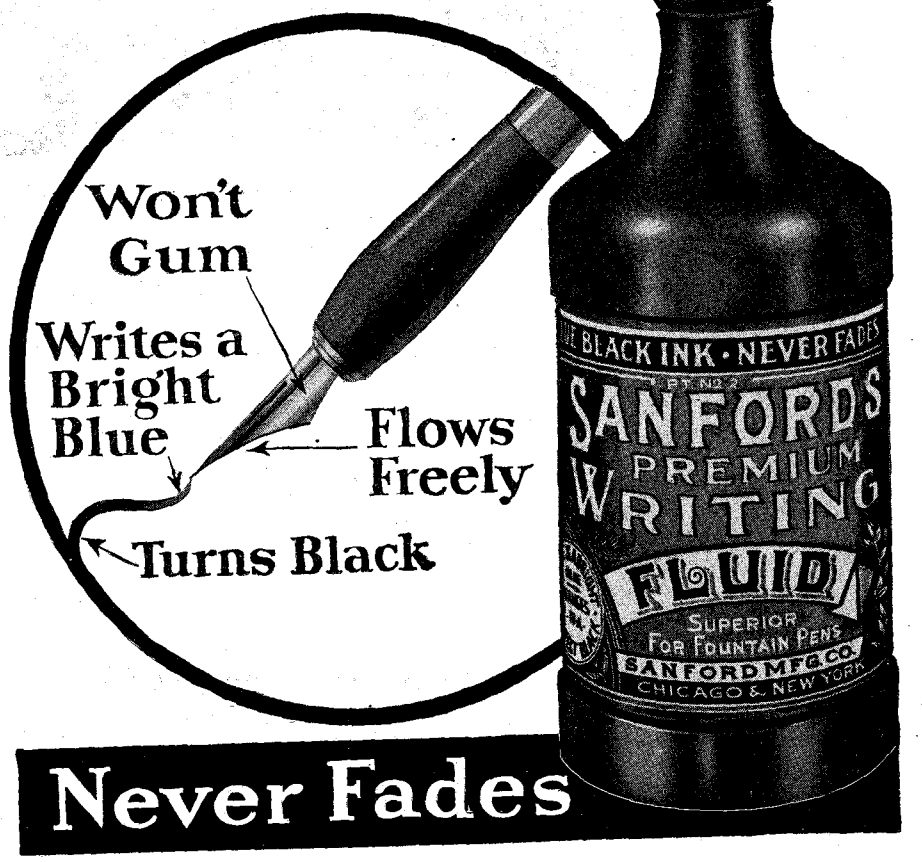

Never Fades

Advocate (Birmingham), declares emphatically that the dance is "the most destructive agency known to the world, tearing down every vestige of purity, destroying the strongholds of morality, strengthening the bulwarks of sin, blighting moral character, destroying spirituality, increasing carnality, weakening the human body, causing religious doubt and indifference, and subjecting young men and women to the most fiery temptations known to history." Similarly the Baltimore *Southern Methodist* condemns the modern dance as "an affront to common decency." *The Christian Index* (Jackson, Tenn.), an organ of colored Methodists, believes that the modern dance "tends to prostitute youth and to put a mortgage of immorality upon coming generations."

The Baptist attitude is much like the Methodist. Not in the memory of the oldest citizens, says *The Biblical Recorder* (Raleigh, N. C.), has there been such a wave of immorality as at present, and "our nation may go the way of ancient Rome unless there is a check put upon the social indulgences that are sure to lead to immorality." Religious leaders, social workers, and an increasing number of parents, notes *The Baptist Message* (Shreveport, La.), are taking a very serious view of the matter. Even the most superficial observer of present-day tendencies, so *The Baptist Standard* (Dallas) thinks, "must admit that there has been a relaxation from the highest moral ideals." "If we do not find some way of checking the modern dance," writes the editor of *The Christian Index* (Atlanta), "we must accept the certain perils which it will bring to every American home. The modern dance, with its subtle appeals to the passions, is one of our greatest modern social problems. It strikes at the flower of our civilization." *The Alabama Baptist* (Birmingham), "is opposed to the indecent dance," and "since most of the dances tend toward the indecent, we are opposed to them all." Similar sentiments appear in the editorial columns of *The Florida Baptist Witness* (Jacksonville) and in other Baptist weeklies. *The Word and Way* (Kansas City) denounces the "rudeness, nudeness, and lewdness" of the modern dance, which "degrades, debauches, demoralizes, and in many instances damns." And *The Baptist Advance* (Little Rock) is emphatically on record against "such degrading practises as the modern dance."

Whatever people may think of dancing in general, there seems to *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia) to be a "growing and increasingly intense conviction that the modern dance is increasingly becoming a polluting, corrupting, debasing, and destructive institution, and should receive immediate and thorough correction or absolute prohibition." Writing in *The New Era Magazine* (Presbyterian, New York), Dr. W. E. Biederwolf, a Pres-

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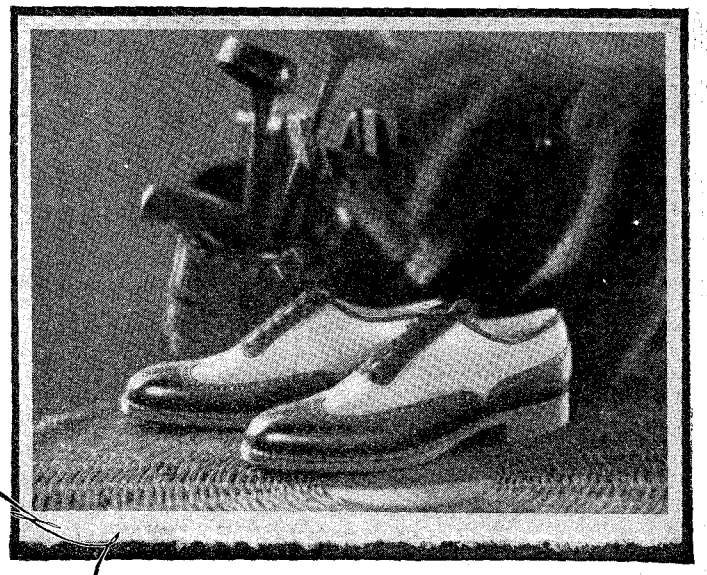
byterian evangelist and president of the Family Altar League, makes this emphatic statement: "That the tendency of the dance in general is in the direction of moral putrefaction and ruin is evidenced by the unquestioned fact that unless guarded by rigid surveillance and restriction it develops into situations for which the pure in heart must always blush." For the modern American dance, declares *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburgh), "there is no apology possible; it is evil and only evil." Discussing reports of attempted dance reforms in dance halls and colleges, *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville) comments skeptically:

"So it would seem they are going to reform the dance. About as well try to reform the Old Serpent. When they have eliminated all the objectionable wiggles, toddles, trots, shuffles, and hugs, there will be nothing of the modern dance left."

The Lutheran (Philadelphia) feels that somehow among the young people to-day "the passion for objectionable forms of dancing has become an obsession." Another paper of this denomination, *The Lutheran Witness* (St. Louis), thunders against the modern dance in language so plain and frank that it can hardly be quoted here. And it may as well be said at this point that many editors of organs representing small denominations opposed on principle to all worldly amusements cry out against the dance in terms that recall the Hebrew prophets' denunciations of Israelitish wickedness. *The Missionary Monthly* (United Brethren, Huntington, Ind.), for instance, tells us that it not only stands "positively opposed" to the "indecent and shameless dance," but has "no commendation or apology to offer in favor of the dance, especially of 'mixed' dancing." *The Christian Evangelist* (St. Louis) finds something ironic in the fact that "just about the time a few churches and ministers seem to be giving special encouragement to dancing, thanks to the abnormal influences of the entertainment feature of the war, dancing-teachers themselves are in some places appealing to city councils 'for regulation to save dancing from disrepute.'" The Disciples weekly continues:

"No 'ministerial fanatic' has ever denounced the present dancing craze in as strong terms as those used by some of the teachers of the 'art.' One of them pronounced certain of the dances 'vile' and declared that it should have been 'regulated five years ago, when the people started this horrible dancing.' We give these dancing-masters credit for their honest purpose to eliminate the evil tendencies from the practise; but they will find they have undertaken a hard job. In the meantime the churches should take notice of the dance and its influence on the young."

Likewise, *The Christian Century* (Chicago) an independent weekly of Disciples antecedents, notes the "grave



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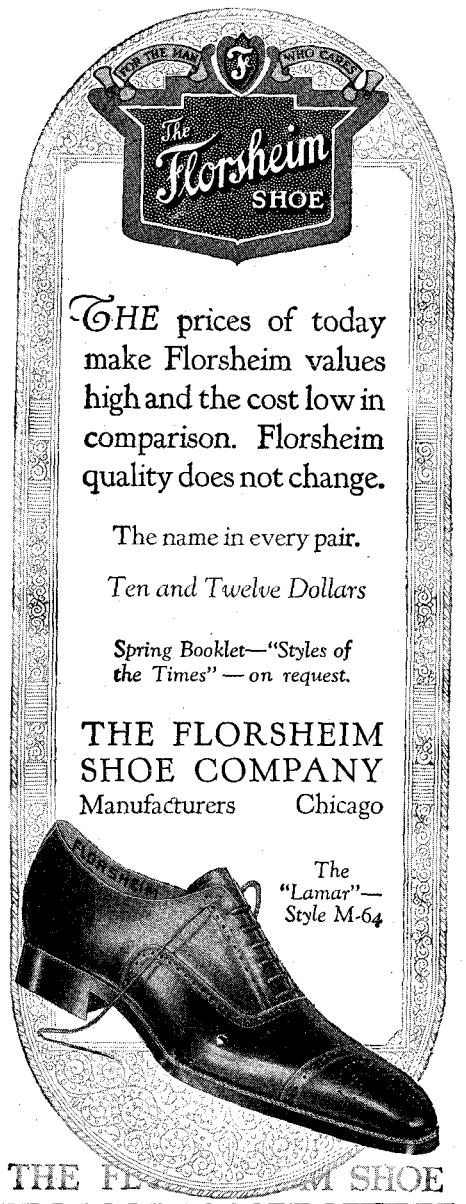
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unrest in Chicago in the circles of the women's clubs over the modern dance"; "it seems evident that the dance is in for a muck-raking, not by the Church, but by the women's clubs." *The Christian Century* is by no means opposed to all dances, but it does feel that not only in the public dance halls, but even in more exclusive circles, "the dance increases in its sexual suggestiveness."

Speaking for Quakers of the Far West, *The Pacific Friend* (Whittier, Cal.) offers this advice: "Let young people seek the approving face of their Savior before they decide to test the doubtful pleasures of the dance." The young people of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints are represented by a monthly magazine, *Autumn Leaves* (Lamoni, Iowa), which reminds us that its church "has at two different times put its official disapproval on dancing." *Autumn Leaves* prints a long article showing how modern dancing has harmed men and women both physically and spiritually. There can be no question, says the writer, "but that the style of dress at the present time combined with the present form of dances emphasizes greatly the sensual and dangerous aspects of the dance. It tends to undermine not only spirituality, but the physical strength of the young men and young women involved, as well as presenting a gamble in which we can not win but in which we play sometimes for very heavy stakes and lose."

It must not be imagined from earlier quotations from the Jewish press that the religious leaders among Jews are not concerned over this problem of present-day manners and morality among the young. As Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, explained in a recent sermon:

"It is not overmuch smoking on the part of the daughters of 'nice people,' nor indecent drinking, nor lewd dancing, nor seminude dressing, nor attendance at all-night parties, nor the never-ceasing exhibit of the lip-stick—it is all of these things together that constitute a sorry, sordid, little less than tragic thing, that make the daughters of 'nice people' conform in manner and in lack of manner to the standards set by women of the street."

Dr. Wise, taking as his text the satirical comedy, "Nice People," recently presented on the New York stage, went on to try to account for present-day tendencies:

"First of all, the woman's movement toward emancipation or liberation has been grievously misunderstood and in some senses wofully perverted.

"The notion of women with regard to freedom, who think that the only sure tokens of woman's freedom are to be found in illimitable indulgence in smoking and drinking, makes one wonder whether emancipation came centuries too soon or a century too late. To confound disgusting habits with independence is a strangely perverse attitude of mind.

"Back of the things that are said and done by the daughters of 'Nice People' lies a not wholly inexplicable revolt from the social hypocrisy of other days, with its conspiracies of silence and deceit, of wile and stratagem. But the absence of high candor in one generation is no excuse for the next generation lapsing into that so-called frankness which is little better than unashamed indecency and bestiality."

To a large extent the present problem of youthful manners and morals is part of an age-old and inevitable conflict. As *The Association Monthly* of the Y. W. C. A. paraphrases Kipling, "Age is age, and youth is youth, and never the twain shall meet." To-day, we are reminded, "youth has experienced much that only age could have brought in other times, and so youth turns aside impatient and self-sufficient before—just years." But this writer, familiar with the problems confronting young people to-day, feels confident that "Age and Youth, like East and West, can meet." The editor of *The New Era Magazine* (Presbyterian), recalling the recent "Mrs. Grundy" articles in *The Atlantic Monthly*, also reminds us that "youth is always somewhat in revolt against conventions." Moreover, "the spirit of change is in the air as an after-product of the war," and this also "is normal." But when these general considerations are granted, the facts regarding dances and dresses are still to be confronted. As to the dances:

"There is no question that those of to-day are different in many ways from those of the past, and the difference accords with a vast change in the reserve of the sexes. Is this loss of reserve an advantage? Social radicals say yes, social conservatives, no. Is there any principle to go by? One at least comes into sight: whatever makes a girl cheap in the eyes of young men is to her disadvantage and theirs. In applying such a principle, no hard-and-fast line can be drawn. But with the principle ever in mind some things gradually settle themselves.

"And what about the dresses? Here, as of the dances, it should be emphasized that styles change. It is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow that at no very distant future woman's present costume will be abandoned for one entirely different. 'This too will pass.' But meantime? Here the same principle holds as in the former case: whatever makes a girl cheap in the eyes of young men is to her disadvantage and theirs.

"In general one other principle may be borne in mind: that restraint, as over against excess, is the key to the art of life as well as other art."

The editor of *The Record of Christian Work*, an undenominational religious weekly published at East Northfield, Mass., has concluded that matters in connection with dances and "indecency in clothing" have gone so far "that respectable women, not to say Christian women," are "sufficiently aroused to take hold themselves and correct the abuses." That this is to a considerable extent true is indicated by the statements already quoted concerning measures taken by Episcopalian women in this country and Catholic women in Canada.

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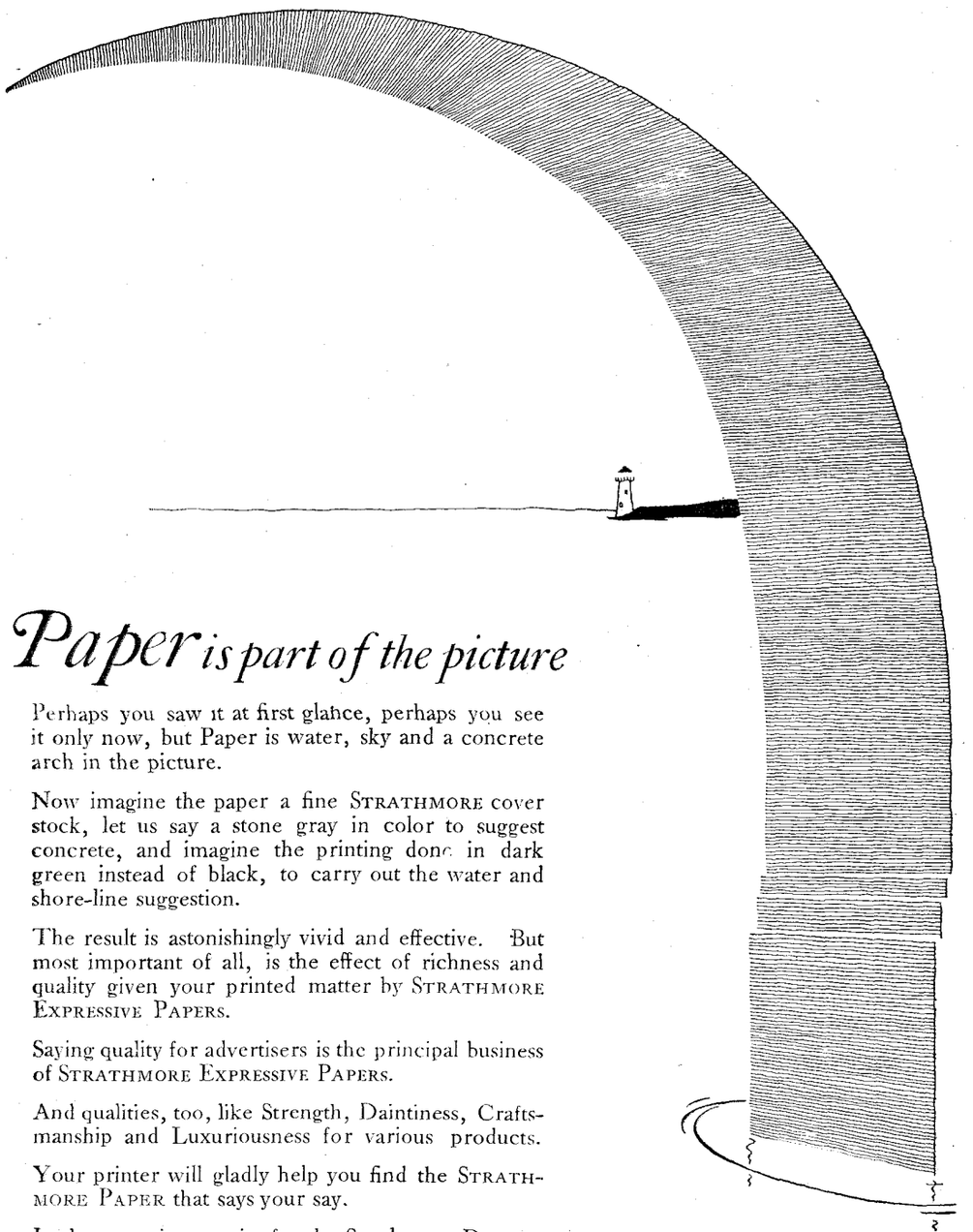

Paper is part of the picture

Perhaps you saw it at first glance, perhaps you see it only now, but Paper is water, sky and a concrete arch in the picture.

Now imagine the paper a fine STRATHMORE cover stock, let us say a stone gray in color to suggest concrete, and imagine the printing done in dark green instead of black, to carry out the water and shore-line suggestion.

The result is astonishingly vivid and effective. But most important of all, is the effect of richness and quality given your printed matter by STRATHMORE EXPRESSIVE PAPERS.

Saying quality for advertisers is the principal business of STRATHMORE EXPRESSIVE PAPERS.

And qualities, too, like Strength, Daintiness, Craftsmanship and Luxuriousness for various products.

Your printer will gladly help you find the STRATHMORE PAPER that says your say.

In the meantime, write for the Strathmore Demonstration Set—a graphic presentation of the value of Suggestion in advertising. STRATHMORE PAPER COMPANY, MITTINEAGUE, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A

STRATHMORE
Expressive Papers

STRATHMORE PAPERS

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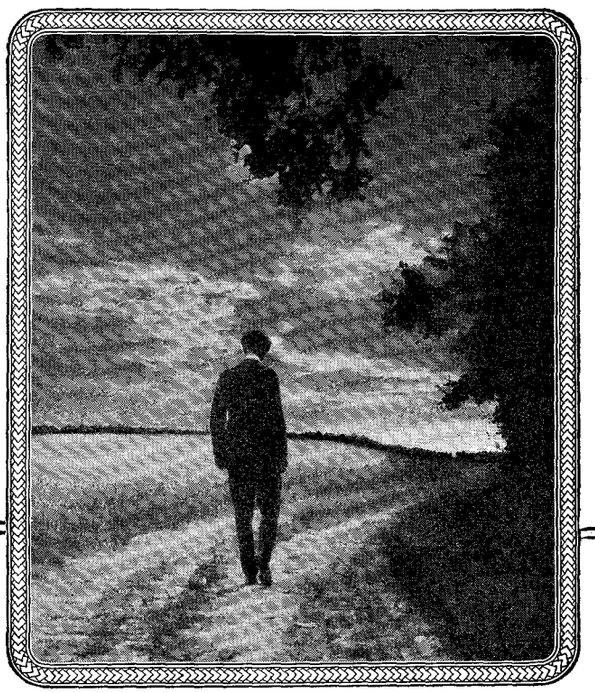


Are You Hitting the Sunset Trail?

You *are,* if you have passed your fortieth birthday, for that is the half-way mark in life's span of years. And now is the time for greater vigilance in regard to your health.

Care not only for the health of your body, but guard also the health of your mouth. Watch the condition of both *gums* and teeth.

Normal gums are snug to the teeth. They are firm, and of the natural pink color that shows a free and healthy circulation in the gum-tissue.

Gums that are not normal may indicate Pyorrhea, especially in older people. Do not let Pyorrhea get established in your mouth. Take early measures to avoid it. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection—and use Forhan's For the Gums, every day.

Forhan's For the Gums is a dentifrice which, if used in time and used consistently, will keep the gums firm and healthy. It will also keep the teeth white and clean; yet it is without harsh or irritating ingredients.

How to Use Forhan's

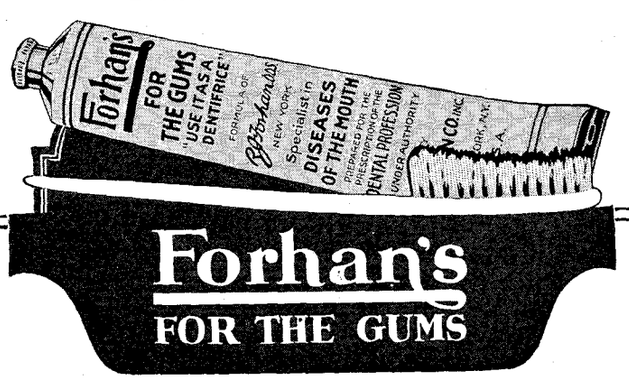
Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down.* Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in the United States and Canada. At all druggists.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.

Forhan Company, New York
Forhan's, Limited, Montreal

Brush Your Teeth With It



INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE INCOMING TIDE OF GOLD

SUCH a flood of the precious yellow metal from all the world has been pouring into New York in recent weeks that the New York Assay Office has been overtaxed; it can not keep up with the incoming shipments even tho the gold is being handled twenty-four hours a day, and shippers have been asked to divert import consignments to the Philadelphia mint. Financial authorities are trying to explain why the gold is being sent just now in such quantities and what effect its coming is likely to have upon business conditions here. The present movement, according to the newspapers, is likely to continue for some time. At present, we read in the New York *Tribune*, "England, France, Sweden, Holland, Turkey, Persia, India, China, and the South-American countries are sending gold here in a steady stream. In the year ending April 27 last, holdings of gold of the Federal Reserve system have been swelled approximately $500,000,000 through importations of the metal, and of late it has been coming at a rate of about $20,000,000 a week." Even German gold, as the New York *Herald* notes, is now coming in, the Swedish steamer *Stockholm* having arrived in New York recently "with $4,700,000 in German marks." Gold, says *The Herald*, "is coming in larger quantities from all sources than in any year since 1916, when the net imports for the year were $530,000,000. Since the beginning of the war we have imported almost exactly a billion." *The Evening Post's* financial page gives the information that the March excess of gold imports over exports, $105,500,000, is the largest recorded in any month since March, 1917. Complete April figures are not yet available, but the first ten days of the month showed an excess of gold imports amounting to approximately $18,500,000, and the excess for the second ten days was $48,000,000. So the excess of gold imported for the first two-thirds of the month was over $66,000,000. The following figures, showing the excess of imports of gold in millions of dollars for the last six months, are taken from the New York *Evening Post:*

	Total	*France*	*England*	*Canada*	*Far East*
March, 1921	105.5	45.8	24.1	19.6	4.7
February	43.4	13.7	10.7	.3	1.5
January	35.4	4.7	22.3	.0	.8
December, 1920	39.3	25.9	22.9	.0	16.4 exp.
November	37.0	3.2	46.7	.5	18.8 exp.
October	90.8	3.1	108.3	.6	24.4 exp.

So far, *The Evening Post* comments, the gain in gold holdings "has had little effect in checking the fall of commodity prices, because it has gone to replenishing depleted bank reserves." The New York *Journal of Commerce* observes that while the reserve ratio of the Federal Reserve banks is being built up by the new gold supply, "that ratio is already so far above the minimum re-

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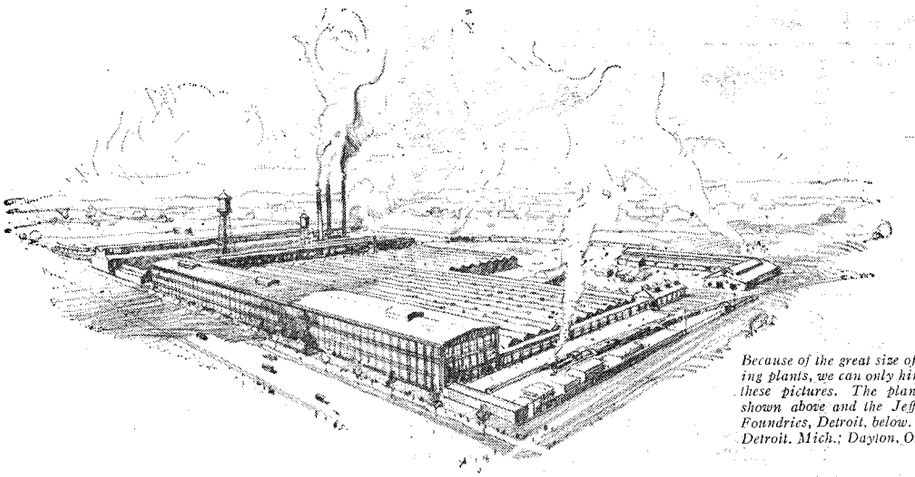
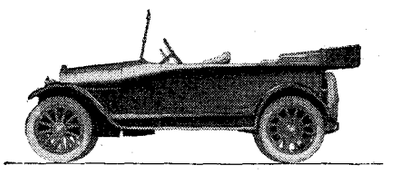


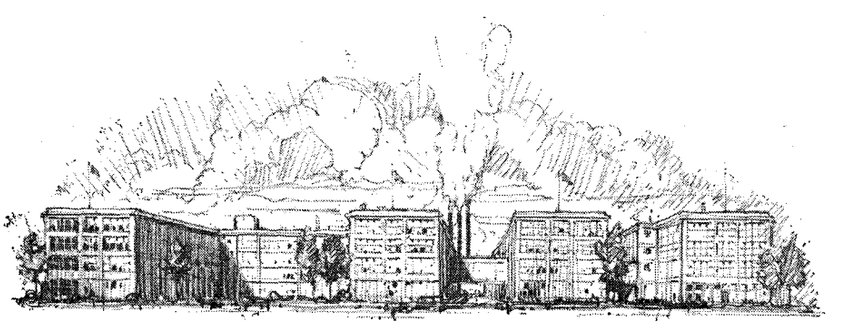
Because of the great size of the Maxwell ***manufacturing plants, we can only hint at their vast facilities*** *in these pictures. The plant at New Castle, Ind.,' is shown above and the Jefferson Avenue Plant and Foundries, Detroit, below. There are other plants at Detroit, Mich.; Dayton, Ohio, and Windsor, Ont.*

MAXWELL

THE new and powerful organization now building the good Maxwell has only one thought in mind. That one thought is to make the Maxwell so useful and so saving to the man who buys one that he cannot afford to try to get along without it. Every Maxwell that leaves the factory is built as though the future of the Company depended upon the satisfaction of the buyer to whom it is to be delivered.



The Good Maxwell



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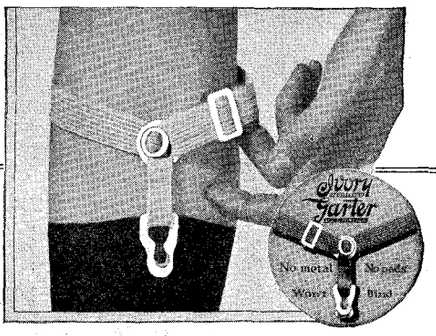

Wear them loose-

THAT'S the right way to wear a garter, so that it positively will not leave any mark on your shin — bind your muscles or give you leg fatigue. The scientific construction of Ivory Garters permits you to wear them very loosely, and yet makes them hold up your socks perfectly. The biggest difference lies in the fact that Ivories are lively elastic all the way 'round—no pads or dead cloth. They can't slide down your leg, no matter what its shape or what the length of your sock. And add to this winning point, the other Ivory exclusive features: Light weight—convenient clasps—no metal—no pads—no rights or lefts—can be washed in cold water—and wear almost indefinitely. Frankly, did you ever hear of any other garter that combines so many real points of genuine garter economy and service? There isn't any other. Make sure you get Ivory Garters by asking for them by name. Your dealer has them.

IVORY GARTER COMPANY, New Orleans, U. S. A.

Single Grips 35c and up.

Ivory Garter

REGISTERED U.S. & FOREIGN

Double Grips 50c and up.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

quired ratio that it does not materially change the real liquidating power of the banking system." Some bankers are said to think that the increase in gold supply will force cuts in the discount rate, "and that in consequence the rates for money will be lower all around." Others believe that the influx of gold is likely to bring about a return of higher prices. But one banker is quoted as saying: "The past year has shown that there are many other factors that are more influential in making prices than the supply of money, and there is no reason to suppose that the transfer of this gold to the United States will overcome them."

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, in its review of financial conditions, takes the attitude that the importation of so much gold is not a good sign. On the contrary, it asserts,

> America having become the gold pivot of the world, it would be far better were gold going out to the countries where it is most needed, rather than coming from them.
>
> Gold accumulations abroad would strengthen currency systems and reestablish credit, and would thus contribute to restoring equilibrium and stability to the international exchanges.
>
> Gold accumulations here, on the other hand, in their present rapid pace, simply contribute new elements toward a renewal of inflation, and, by just the degree in which they do that, stand in the way of restoring equilibrium and stability to the international exchanges.
>
> Without the extension of long-term credits abroad to take the place of the liquid credits, . . . gold is bound to come here in return for our exported goods, inasmuch as the sole means of payment for those goods, beyond credit and goods produced abroad and sent here, is gold. Until it is determined, then, that American credit will stand behind and support American exports, it is inevitable, unless those merchandise exports fall even further than they have already fallen, that specie payments will continue.

Bankers are puzzled over this movement of gold, says *The Wall Street Journal*, and confess themselves to be "ignorant of the significance or the real source of supply." The Wall Street daily says on this point:

> It has been suspected for some time that gold was being freely used by the Soviet Government of Russia. The ethics of using this "stolen" gold was at first a much-mooted question among the nations. The original disposition of the various governments, including that of the United States, of avoiding any dealings in this gold has since given way to a more liberal attitude. It has been found difficult to trace the origin of gold that has been through the melting-pot. Whether the gold that is coming from Germany also originates in Russia complicates the question, especially as it is understood that the Allies have the German gold pretty well "sewed up" for reparations purposes.
>
> It has been suggested that some of the gold now coming from continental Europe

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is Russian gold—but not necessarily Soviet gold—and German gold that was paid out by these governments during the war for supplies obtained in neutral countries. As such, therefore, the metal can not be regarded as gold stolen by the Soviets or gold which the Allies can properly class with their claims against Germany. This gold has probably remained in private banking channels in the neutral countries all this time and is now being released to settle international balances which since the war have shifted against the former neutrals. The State banks of issue have not been showing any material loss of gold to reflect the movement.

But just why the movement should be coming to this country now is perhaps the most puzzling phase of the situation. This question bankers are at a loss to answer. The position of exchange has for some time past offered a profitable inducement to ship the metal. But gold embargoes or compelling financial considerations have evidently transcended any momentary banking profits to be obtained from shipping the metal out of the respective countries.

It may be that a realization of a general slowing down in business and the advent of world-wide lower money-rates have induced bankers in Europe to regard this as an opportune time to settle some of their indebtedness to this country by shipping gold, hoping thereby to restore their exchanges to a more normal condition. Old-time bankers here, in the foreign-exchange field, say that movements of gold have a way of foreshadowing coming conditions long before they are generally apparent.

Prof. William O. Scroggs, the economist, offers his explanation of the present inrush of gold in an article appearing in the New York *Evening Post*. He says:

It is a result of the efforts of foreign countries to pay their debts to the United States. We have advanced credits from public and private sources to the extent of something like $14,000,000,000, and have lately shown an increasing reluctance, as well as diminishing ability, to grant further accommodations. At the same time, with the general slackening of business in this country, there has been a decreasing demand for foreign as well as for domestic goods, and our foreign debtors have been unable to pay us with commodities, in spite of the stimulus which the condition of the exchange markets is supposed to give to export to this country. In consequence, these debtors have been compelled to go down into their pockets and pay us with hard cash. It has also been suggested that the easing of the credit situation abroad, as indicated by the lowering of the Bank of England's discount rate, is making it less difficult to supply this country with gold. If the foreign banks can spare the metal they have a chance to derive a profit by exporting it and strengthening the price of foreign exchange.

One phase of the gold movement which has been puzzling observers is the fact that while Europe is being drained of its metal the stocks in the central banks, instead of being depleted, have tended to increase. For example, the gold holdings of the Bank of England were £128,000,000, as compared with £112,000,000 a year ago, and during the past year the holdings of the Bank of France have remained fairly constant. This is explained by the fact that during the past six months European banks have been constantly drawing in gold from private sources.

A Series of Pencil Portraits. No. 5—THE CREDIT MAN

It is strange what a difference a good pencil makes in a man's disposition.

Take Bob Simpson, the Credit Man.

They say that he has never been quite so happy in his work as during the last three weeks.

The records show that three weeks ago his firm standardized on Dixon's Eldorado pencils!

DIXON'S ELDORADO

"the master drawing pencil"

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY

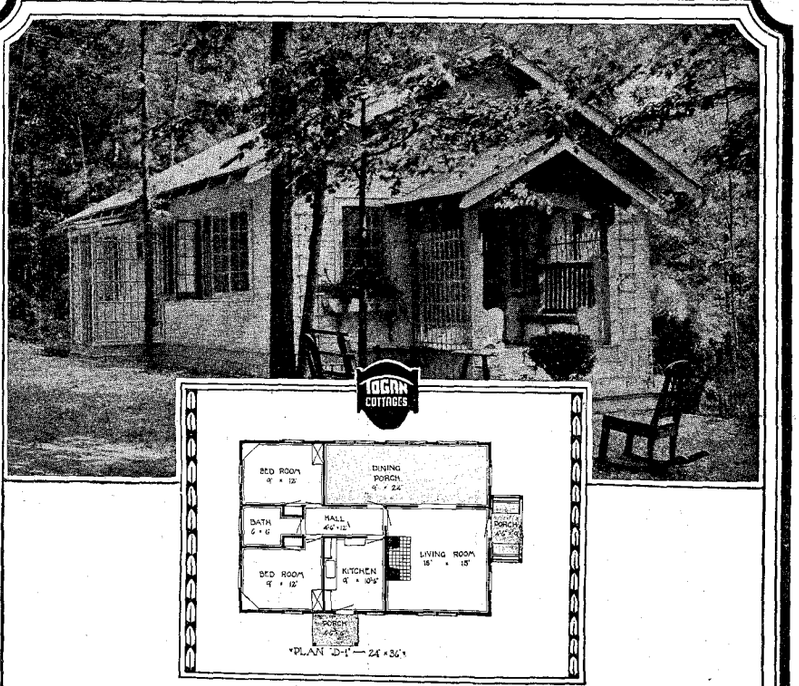
PENCIL DEPT. 41-J JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Canadian Distributors: A. R. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Dixon's Eldorado is made in 17 leads —one for every need or preference.

Write for These Good Booklets

One is called "FINDING YOUR PENCIL"—a pencil service booklet for every one who uses a pencil. Write for it. It will help you choose exactly the right pencil for your particular work. Also write for our booklet — "*A Study In Sepia.*" It shows the character of work that can be done with Dixon's "BEST" Colored Pencils.



Away From City Cares

MOST everyone has wished for a cottage. A summer home perhaps, where the family could live in the open. The booklet "Away from City Cares" tells you how Togan Summer Homes can be had complete, quickly, economically.

TOGAN-STILES

1626 Eastern Avenue Grand Rapids, Michigan

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NEW-SKIN

A Washable Dressing

If you have ever washed dishes with a bandaged, bulky finger, you know how awkward it is. It is much more satisfactory to protect the cut with a flexible, washable film of New-Skin.

15c. and 30c. At all Druggists'

NEWSKIN COMPANY

New York Toronto London

"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

PHOTOMORE
Cuts Film Cost Over One-Half.
13 Pictures on 6-Exposure Film
This wonderful new attachment makes main object same size as on larger film. Attached in a minute. Made in sizes for 1-A, 2-C, 3, 3-A, 3-A Jr. Kodaks. Sent prepaid for $2.
THE BURDETTE-MURRAY CO.
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WE SOLVE VIBRATION PROBLEMS

Trade Mark Registered.

SOME automobile manufacturers have recognized the importance of freeing their cars from
ENGINE VIBRATIONS
It is a condition which the wide-awake purchaser will take into consideration.
Ask for leaflet, "How to Select a Car From the Standpoint of Vibrations."
VIBRATION SPECIALTY CO.
Harrison Building
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

CURRENT • EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 4.—The German Cabinet, headed by Chancellor Fehrenbach, resigns.

Organized Polish forces, estimated at 20,000, are reported to have occupied part of Upper Silesia and to have clashed with Allied troops under the plebiscite commission. Thirteen Italians are killed in a pitched battle.

Ninety Moros, including Maharaja Untonga, a religious fanatic leader, have been killed by a detachment of the Philippine constabulary on the Island of Sulu, according to advices from Manila.

Serious rioting between Moslems and Jews continues in Jaffa, where martial law has been proclaimed.

Twelve Irish volunteers are either killed or wounded and one military officer severely injured in an ambush in County Mayo, Ireland.

The one-hundredth anniversary of the death of Napoleon is commemorated in Paris.

May 5.—The Supreme Allied Council signs the ultimatum to Germany and hands it to Dr. Sthamer, German Ambassador to Great Britain.

Sir James Craig, leader of the Ulster Unionists and Premier-designate for northern Ireland, holds an informal conference with Eamonn de Valera, "president of the Irish Republic."

Approximately 100,000 miners join in a strike in Upper Silesia as a protest against the rumored recommendation of the Inter-Allied Commission giving Poland only two of the industrial districts.

The White Russian Government publishes a declaration of its independence as a White Russian-Jewish state, says a dispatch from Reval.

May 6.—The Poles, 90,000 strong, carry their invasion of Upper Silesia as far as the Oder.

May 7.—German Reichswehr officers assume defense of the Kreusburg district, Silesia, against a threatened attack by Poles.

Fighting is renewed between the French and Turkish nationalists in Cilicia.

May 8.—Reports from Berlin say that 100,000 fully equipped Polish troops, under General Haller, are ready to cross into Upper Silesia, in the event that German regular troops are used in the affected district.

Battles between Fascisti and Communists in Italy become more violent, resulting in the death of six and the wounding of forty in one day's outbreak.

Crown forces engage in a two-hour battle with Sinn-Feiners in County Cavan, Ireland, killing one and capturing nine.

Russia and Germany have concluded a secret military treaty in connection with the commercial pact recently signed, according to reports from Berlin.

May 9.—Leaders of the principal political parties in the Reichstag agree that Germany must yield to the Allied reparations ultimatum.

Ambassador Hugh Wallace resumes his seat with the Council of Ambassadors at Paris, as official observer for the United States.

The French Ambassador informs the German Government that all incursions of German troops into Upper Silesia would be considered by France as violations of the Versailles Treaty.

Crown Prince Hirohito, of Japan, arrives in London on an official visit.

May 10.—The German Reichstag approves the decision of the new Cabinet, under Dr. Julus Wirth, to yield to the Allied ultimatum.

The Aland Islands Commission recommends to the League of Nations that the islands remain under Finnish sovereignty, with guaranties for safeguarding the Swedish population.

CONGRESS

May 4.—The Senate Naval Committee refuses to incorporate in its annual appropriation measure Senator Borah's disarmament proposal.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, introduces a resolution for an investigation into the clothing industry by the Committee on Education and Labor.

May 5.—The House passes the Good Budget Bill.

Senator Kenyon introduces a bill to create a Department of Public Welfare.

Under a unanimous agreement proposed by Representative Johnson, of South Dakota, it is decided to publish the War Department slacker lists in *The Congressional Record.*

Representative Cable, of Ohio, introduces a bill designed to carry out President Harding's desire for curbing demands from executive departments for deficiency appropriations.

May 7.—The Senate Finance Committee takes up charges against David H. Blair, of North Carolina, recently nominated to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

May 9.—Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, introduces two proposed constitutional amendments to give Congress power to regulate primaries for Presidential, Vice-Presidential, and Congressional nominations.

May 10.—The Army Appropriation Bill, carrying approximately $320,000,000 and providing for an army of 150,000 men, is passed by the House.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee begins its inquiry into the affairs of the railroads, with special reference to the reasons for high operating expenses.

Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, introduces a resolution against participation by the United States in the Supreme Council of the Allies, the Reparations Commission, and the Council of Ambassadors.

DOMESTIC

May 4.—Representatives of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and of the Shipping Board and steamship owners abandon negotiations for a settlement of the marine-workers' strike after a conference with Secretary Davis and Secretary Hoover.

More than a million dollars' damage is done and many persons are injured by the worst storm New York has experienced in ten years.

The American Railway Express Com-

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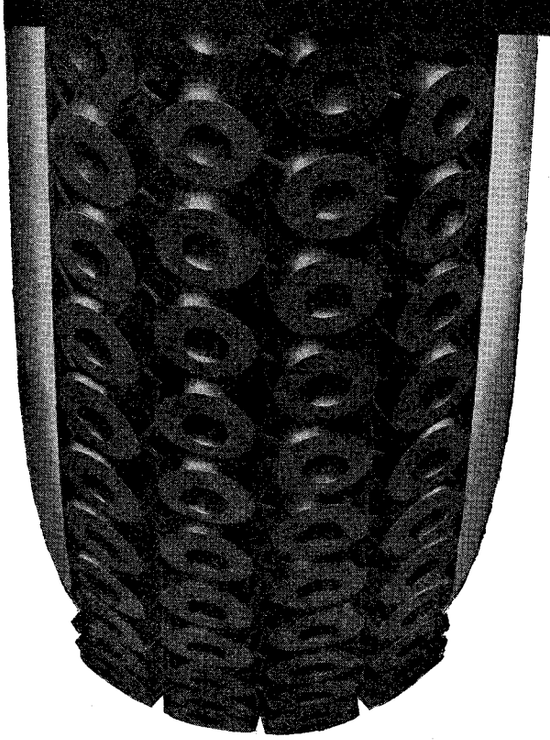
Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP
CORD AND FABRIC TIRES



DOUBLE REDUCTION

Effective on May 2, Vacuum Cup Cord and Fabric Tires, also "Ton Tested" Tubes, were

Reduced 20%

Notwithstanding this substantial reduction, as a special inducement for old users to purchase their season's equipment at once and to give new users an opportunity of proving the exceptional service and non-skid qualities of Vacuum Cup Tires, all authorized Pennsylvania dealers are prepared to give, during the remainder of May and continuing to June 30, inclusive, with each regular Vacuum Cup Tire purchased —

FREE *One "Ton Tested" Tube of corresponding size* FREE

This combined price reduction and limited free Tube offer affords opportunity for an approximate

SAVING OF 35%

Even now the demand for Vacuum Cup Tires is such that our plant is operating to full capacity. Place your order immediately to insure prompt delivery.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY of AMERICA, Inc., JEANNETTE, PENNSYLVANIA

Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies Throughout the United States and Canada

Export Department, Woolworth Building, New York City

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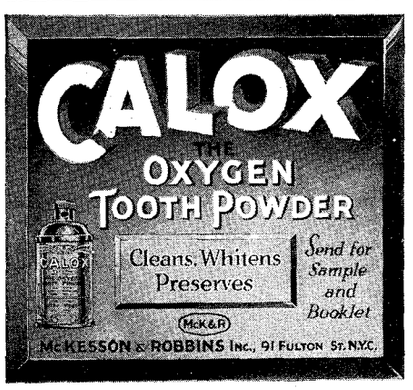
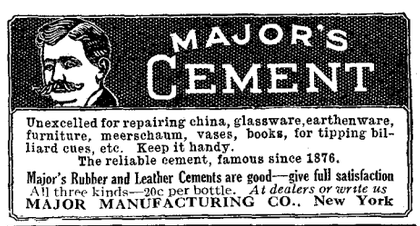
THIS
YOUR TROUBLES ARE OVER
DOES IT
VAN KERR TRANSFORMERS
Decrease gasoline consumption—give greater power—reduce carbon deposits. Can be attached in a few minutes, and from that time on you will have a sweet, smoothly running motor which starts easily even in zero weather.
DOES YOUR MOTOR PUMP OIL?
DON'T WORRY!
You won't have to spend that $75 to $125 for new pistons and reboring cylinders. The Transformer carries oxygen to your explosion chamber, producing a more combustible spark. This spark, by consuming every particle of oil and gas, gives greater power and leaves no carbon.
The Van Kerr Transformer is the only oxygen-burning system of ignition on the market and is sold on an absolute money-back guarantee. Burn more oxygen and less gas. The special gauze covering over electrodes is a patented fireproof feature.
For Pleasure Cars, Tractors, Motorcycles, Gas Engines
We Will Send You a Set of Transformers
by parcel post. Write us today and tell us your dealer's name and the kind of car you drive. Send no money. Simply pay the postman $2 for a four-cylinder set or $2.50 for a six-cylinder set. Use them ten days and if you are not satisfied that they do all we say they will, return them and you will get your money back.
THE VAN KERR CO., Dept. 53, 3160 N. Clark Street, Chicago
Over 100,000 satisfied customers are using Van Kerr Transformers.
Attach them yourself. All you need is two minutes and a pair of pliers.
THE VAN KERR CO.
TRANSFORMER




MAJOR'S CEMENT
Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, meerschaum, vases, books, for tipping billiard cues, etc. Keep it handy.
The reliable cement, famous since 1876.
Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good—give full satisfaction
All three kinds—20c per bottle. At dealers or write us
MAJOR MANUFACTURING CO., New York

Base and Floor one continuous piece.
Imperial Sanitary Floor
Put on like Plaster—Wears like Iron
It is a composition material, easily applied in plastic form over old or new wood, iron, concrete or other solid foundation—laid ¾ to ½ in. thick—does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation.
It presents a continuous, fine grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile. No crack, crevice or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture. Is noiseless and does not fatigue.
THE BEST FLOOR
for Kitchen, Pantry, Bathroom, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired. Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.
IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY
5-7 East Ave. A Success for 12 years Rochester, N.Y.

New Shoes
Old Shoes
Tight Shoes
all feel the same if you shake into them some
ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
So Easy to Use
The Antiseptic, Healing Powder for the feet
Takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet and gives new vigor. At night when your feet are tired, sore and swollen from walking or dancing, Sprinkle ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE in the foot-bath and enjoy the bliss of feet without an ache.
Over 1,500,000 pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.
Ask for ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
Rests the Feet

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

pany serves notice that it contemplates a revision in wages among 80,000 employees, effective June 1.

A wage reduction of $4.35 for each of the four major printing crafts in Chicago is announced by an arbitration board.

May 5.—Ship operators are warned by Admiral Benson that the Shipping Board will deprive companies of government ships if they grant the strikers' demands.

William Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, announces that virtually all the building-trades unions in the country are willing to arbitrate the question of wage cuts.

Striking job-printers in Chicago win a forty-four-hour week but accept a $4.35-a-week wage reduction.

May 6.—President Harding accepts the Allied invitation to name representatives to the Allied Supreme Council, the Reparations Commission, and the Council of Ambassadors.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, of Ithaca, N. Y., is nominated by President Harding to be United States Minister to China.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor discusses plans to meet the high cost of living by the establishment of cooperative societies.

May 8.—The marine engineers involved in the nation-wide shipping strike reject a compromise proposal advanced by Secretary of Labor Davis and Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

Protestants, Catholics, and Jews join in a circular sent to 100,000 clergymen appealing to Congress for an international conference on armament reduction.

Three Haytian delegates present a report to the Department of State and the Foreign Relations Committee demanding the withdrawal of United States troops of occupation.

May 9.—Loss to the Government in operation of the railroads under Federal control will be about $1,200,000,000, or $300,000,000 more than originally estimated, according to Director-General Davis.

May 10.—Representatives of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association ask Congress to investigate the situation resulting from the marine-workers' strike.

President Harding asks Attorney-General Daugherty to investigate charges of profiteering in contracts and purchases made by the War Department during the war.

Amen.—There had been a difference of opinion in the preacher's family, and youthful Elizabeth thought that she had received the worst of it. So at prayer-time she was resentful and unhappy, but she went through her usual petitions. "O Lord," she finally prayed, "make all the bad people good. And, God, if you can, please make all the good people nice."—*World Outlook.*

Well-Founded Superstition.—"Do you ever sit down to dinner at your house with thirteen at table?"

"What do you think I am, a millionaire?"—*New York Sun.*

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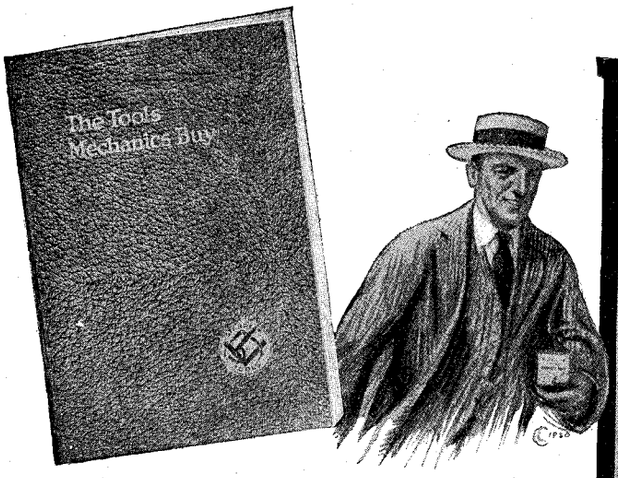

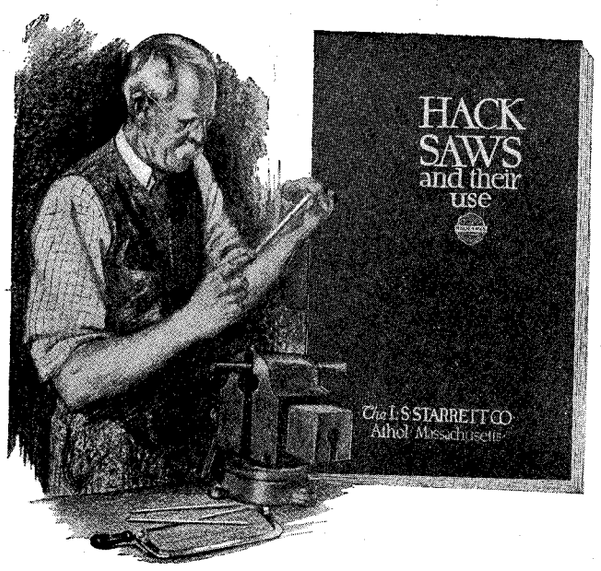

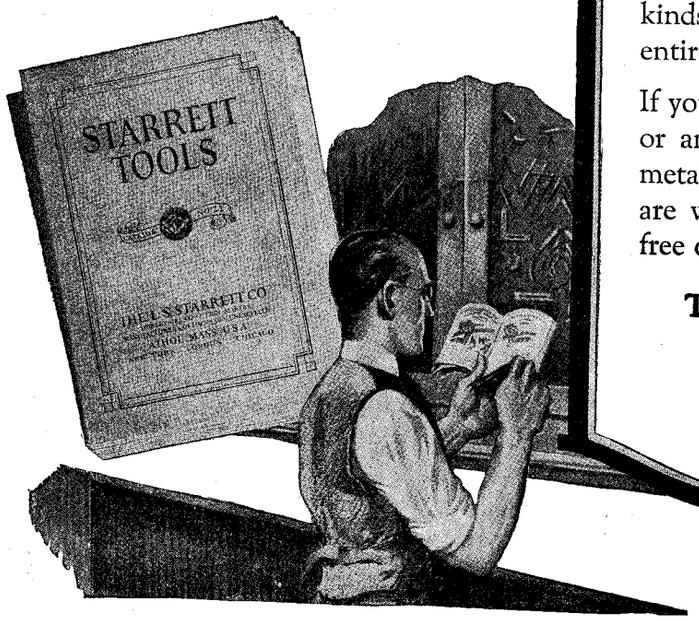

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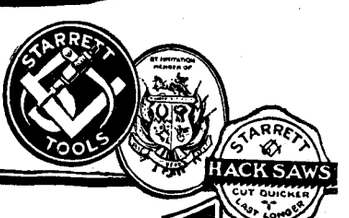

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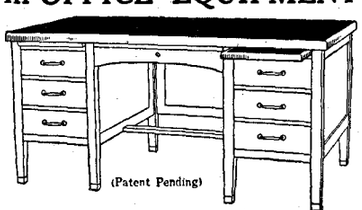

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Heavenly Curves. — "Curves make woman angelic," says an enthusiast. They also make angels of speeders.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Swifter Age.—Instead of R. S. V. P. on diplomatic notes, there now appear the letters P. D. Q.—*Schenectady Union-Star.*

Drawing the Line.—An infatuated girl sometimes thinks she could live on romance, but she knows she couldn't dress on it.—*Dallas News.*

A Sign of the Times.—A placard in the maternity ward of the Madison (Wis.) General Hospital reads: "No Children Allowed."—*M. L. M., in the Chicago Tribune.*

Quite So.—A suburbanite wanted to know how he could set his rooster an hour ahead, whereupon a helpful friend advised him to exchange it for a hen, as it was easier to set a hen.—*Boston Transcript.*

Ready and Willing. — MAGISTRATE—"Can't this case be settled out of court?"

MULLIGAN—"Sure, sure; that's what we were trying to do, your honor, when the police interfered."—*United Presbyterian.*

Words Are Softer.—"What we want is action instead of words."

"Not always," replied the umpire. "I much prefer a man who yells at me to one who throws a pop-bottle."—*Washington Star.*

Memorable George.—ELSIE—"Mama, George Washington must have had an awful good memory, didn't he?"

MOTHER—"Why, my dear?"

ELSIE—"Because everywhere I go I see monuments to his memory."—*The Christian Advocate (New York).*

Real Eloquence.—"You don't display your old-time eloquence in public."

"Not in public," admitted Senator Sorghum, "but you ought to hear me in my office when I'm explaining to a group of influential constituents why I haven't been able to carry out some of their ideas."—*Washington Star.*

Political Approval.—"What is your opinion of relativity?"

"I approve of it," replied Senator Sorghum.

"Then you understand it thoroughly?"

"Friend, if I had always been required to understand thoroughly everything I approved of I should have transacted considerable less political business."—*Washington Star.*

Try This.—MRS. STYLES—"I see by this paper that a woman in a Western town has hit upon a novel plan of obtaining a separation from her husband without going to the expense of court proceedings."

MR. STYLES—"That's interesting. What has she done?"

MRS. STYLES—"Why, she sent her husband out to match a piece of dress-goods and told him not to return until he had matched it. He's still out."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Parting of the Parts.—You never realize how many parts an auto has until it hits a telegraph-pole.—*Life.*

His Authority.—FRENZIED ORATOR—"These aren't my own figures I'm quoting. They're the figures of a man 'oo knows wot 'e's talkin' about!"—*The Passing Show (London).*

Going Up.—SHE—"You used to say that Mary was such a sweet, pensive little girl."

HE—"Well, she soon got over that; you might say that she became ex-pensive."—*The Pitt Panther.*

His Own Fault.—"By Jove! Isabel, when I see by my account that the car has cost us over a thousand this year, I get cold feet."

"Well, Henry, don't blame me. I advised you not to keep an account."—*Life.*

Necessary.—"The Browns named their baby after Julius Cæsar."

"Why, the crazy idea! What did they do that for?"

"Because he was born too late for them to name him before him."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Well Concealed.—Some people in peace-time will be interested in the young man who went into the Army. On enlisting, he exprest the fear that he would face ridicule on account of his religion. After three years in the Army he was asked how he had gotten along. "Fine," he replied; "they never found it out on me."—*Christian Register.*

Cats in the Oil.—"Hiram," said Mrs. Corntossel, "Oklahoma has lost over a half-million dollars because crows were at the corn."

"Them folks seems to have more than their share of trouble with the animal kingdom. It's only a little while since we heard about how wild cats was playin' havoc with the oil."—*Washington Star.*

Cheap Dime-and.—Spud Murphy, baby water-tender of the U. S. S. *Connecticut*, with a displacement of some 250 pounds, advertised the fact that he wanted to sell a "di'mond pin for fifty cents." There were plenty of bidders.

So Spud fished in his pocket and produced a silver dime and a pin.

He got the half.—*The American Legion Weekly.*

The Short Cut.—An ambitious young man went to a university professor and said: "Sir, I desire a course of training which will fit me to become the superintendent of a great railway system. How much will such a course cost, and how long will it take?"

"Young man," replied the professor, "such a course would cost you $20,000 and require twenty years of your time. But, on the other hand, by spending $300 of your money and three months of your time you may be elected to Congress. Once there you will feel yourself competent to direct not one but all the great railroad systems of our country."—*New York Evening Post.*

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